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WASHINGTON.

San Domingo and the Status of Gen. Babcock and Mr. Hatch.

The Accusations Against the General Disproved.

Severe Comments Upon the Course of Senator Sumner.

Rumors of Various Kinds Regarding the Cabinet.

Progress of the Tax Bill in the Senate Committee.

The San Domingo Investigation—The Committee's Report will Exonerate Gen. Babcock—Mr. Sumner's Course on this Question—Status of the Treaty.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 18, 1870.

The report in the San Domingo investigation will be made to the Senate on Monday or Tuesday next. From the nature of the testimony there is no hazard in the prediction that the report will show that the negotiation of the treaty was conducted without the exercise of a single doubtful power, or the use of a single improper influence. The charges of jobbery, though not made in the resolution directing the inquiry, have necessarily come under the purview of the Committee, and have been shown to be utterly without foundation. The grievance of Mr. HATCH, whose memorial was made the basis of the investigation, has been entirely disproved. From that gentleman's letters Senator FERRY was led to believe, apparently, that Gen. BABCOCK was empowered to effect Mr. HATCH's release and that he refused to do it. The testimony shows that he had no instructions on the subject, that he knew nothing of Mr. HATCH's imprisonment save what he heard on the streets, and that he took no part in his matter, one way or the other—which was precisely his line of duty. The testimony further shows that Mr. HATCH was leniently, instead of cruelly treated, by the Dominican Government. His concessions were not taken from him and granted to others, as he claims, but stand valid today in his name. He was imprisoned, as he richly deserved to be, for a flagrant crime against that Government, by which he placed himself beyond the protection of his own Government, and for which the Dominican Government would have been justified in executing him—a crime equivalent to treason. He granted a clearance and bill of health to LUFERON's piratical steamer *Telegrafo*, from a Dominican port which was not a port of entry, and it is a lenient Government which, weak as the Dominicans are, can overlook an offense of that nature. Suppose a subject of Spain, during our rebellion, had cleared a rebel pirate—or, granting belligerency—a rebel cruiser, from the port of Yonkers, how would the offense have been treated by our Government? And this is precisely what Mr. DAVIS HATCH did, and he claims protection from imprisonment for such an act, at the hands of our Government, and beyond this, it is a well-ascertained fact, though I cannot say that it was brought out in the evidence, that HATCH's store was a rebel arsenal, and his house was used to make bullets in to shoot the adherents of the BAEZ Government. This is one of a class of many cases of outrages upon American citizens with which our Government has had to deal. These people venture into such transactions, by which they clearly forfeit all right to our protection, and when they get into trouble throw themselves upon their rights (!) as American citizens. More than one case of "outrage" in Cuba as well as elsewhere, has been of this character. A minority of the Committee will doubtless make a minority report, though there is nothing to base any difference upon save the unsupported and contradictory testimony of PERRY.

MR. SUMNER'S COURSE ON THIS QUESTION.

There is much comment upon the attitude of Mr. SUMNER in this matter. In the debate which preceded the investigation, the President was grossly insulted by the broad intimations of corruption in the treaty, and in speaking of Gen. BABCOCK, Mr. SUMNER used highly extravagant language when he said "the offense is rank; it were difficult to characterize it." Now this offense was Gen. BABCOCK's action under the order of the President. As a military officer he could not make, but he could assist in the negotiation of a treaty. He was simply the channel of communication between the State Department and the Baez Government. He had strict instructions from which he knew he could not depart without suffering Court-martial and disgrace. Yet Mr. SUMNER, in his place in the Senate, rises and charges an officer holding a confidential relation to the President, of honorable record and hitherto unsullied fame, and who is not only constitutionally prohibited from calling him to account for words spoken in his place, but who by the articles of war is debarred from even speaking disrespectfully of Mr. SUMNER as a senator, "with a rank offense" which it is "difficult to characterize." It must indeed be an offense extraordinary when Mr. SUMNER's vocabulary fails to depict it. But if there is any "rank offense" in this matter, it is with Mr. SUMNER himself. If he had reason to believe that Gen. BABCOCK was guilty of any improper act, it was plainly his duty as a Senator, and as a Republican, to bring the matter to the personal attention of the President, for it is an insult to the President's integrity and to his personal sense of honor, for a man of Mr. SUMNER's position to intimate, or even to suspect, that an officer holding such confidential relations should be guilty of official misconduct with the President's sanction, or even knowledge. Had Mr. SUMNER laid his grievance before the President, Gen. BABCOCK could have been ordered to appear before a Court of Inquiry and there purge himself of the charge, and if he failed he would not only have been disgraced in his military standing, but would have been further liable to punishment at the hands of a civil tribunal. Had Mr. SUMNER done this, it would not require a third party to intercede in his behalf for more amicable relations with the President of the United States.

WHY THE PRESIDENT EMPLOYED GEN. BABCOCK.

The President chose to employ in this negotiation a commissioner whom he knew he could trust to conduct a matter requiring great caution and much discretion. From the moment he was inaugurated he was approached with propositions for the annexation of this island, which had also been made under the previous Administration. He turned a deaf ear to the representations of unauthorized and private parties. On more than one occasion he refused to admit them to his presence. When he was ready the matter was placed in the hands of one of his most trusted men, who in all the various phases and fields of perilous and delicate service had never failed him. This gentleman happened to be a military officer. That is the "rank offense" with Mr. SUMNER and a few other gentlemen in the Senate. They have a dislike and contempt for "the military" influence which they suppose controls affairs. The President himself is not so long out of his buttons and shoulder-straps as to be beyond the range of their lofty contempt.

STATUS OF THE TREATY.

The treaty of annexation is not likely to be ratified. It never yet had the required two-thirds, and though this investigation will in no wise damage it, there is no likelihood that it will change any Senator's vote. There are grounds of public policy sufficient to justify any Senator in voting against it who feels that annexation ought not to carry. But there are other influences at work to kill the treaty. Propositions have not been wanting from well known lobbyists to enter the lists for ratification, but as they met with no response, so far as they have excited any influence at all, it has been against the treaty. There was "no money in it." What is known in Washington as the "guerrilla newspaper influence" has also been against the treaty, as well as the influence of several correspondents whose integrity is above suspicion. But I have no doubt a few thousand dollars expended here during the past six months could have changed the current of much of the outside talk on this matter.

CYMON.

Cabinet Rumors—The Attorney-Generalship and the State Department—The Tax Bill—Death of Col. Crowe, of Alabama—Cheap Ocean Telegraphing—The President's Contemplated Visit to Connecticut.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A rumor was very current yesterday to the effect that the President has decided to withdraw the nomination of Mr. AKERMAN as Attorney-General and send in the name of Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon. It was without foundation, of course, and it was improbable on the face of it, as the President does not act in that way on such a matter. The Senate will probably be left either to confirm or reject the nomination of Mr. AKERMAN. It is but expressing a very general feeling, however, to say that the nomination of Senator WILLIAMS to any position in the Cabinet would be received with great satisfaction. One of the Cabinet rumors put afloat to-night, runs in the following positive form, viz.: "From most unquestioned authority the statement is today obtained that Secretary FISH will retire from the Cabinet as soon as the President decides on his successor. It is probable that the change will be made before the President goes to Long Branch."

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee will be ready to report to-morrow if they can settle the only two questions yet open—the income tax and Bessemer steel. The rate of the income tax is agreed to as the House fixed it, but there is a disagreement about the amount of the exemption. The House rates on tea and coffee are accepted. On sugar there are some slight but unimportant changes. The Committee rejects the House advance on wines, cordials and imported liquors, and also the increase on most of the spices and on nickel. Jute is reduced from $10, as in the House bill, to $6, the existing rate. Pig-iron and scrap-iron are accepted at the House rates, and the free list of the House is accepted with but few alterations.

DEATH OF COL. CROWE.

Col. C. C. CROWE, who was confirmed on Friday as Secretary of Utah Territory, died at his residence, in Alabama, Saturday, of consumption. It will be remembered that over a year ago Col. CROWE was appointed Governor of New-Mexico, but could not qualify because his disabilities had not been removed. Since then he had been relieved, and appointed Receiver of the Land Office in New-Mexico, but before qualifying he was appointed to his new position, from which he is now forever removed.

OCEAN CABLES.

There are now two important cable bills before the Senate which have a prospect of a passage at this session. One proposes to lay a cable between the United States and Belgium, under the most favorable rules and regulations for the use of the wires by both the Government and individuals. The projectors aver that they can bring the price of messages to $1, and they ask no exclusive rights or privileges. The corporators of this Company are Robert Squires, Lyman Tremain, Erastus Corning, Jr., Isaiah Blood, Hiram Barney, Geo. W. Riggs, J. H. Lathrop, George Harrington, Wm. C. Barney, Joseph J. Bartlett, John L. Merriam and James B. Hubbell. The other project is to lay a cable from the coast of New-Jersey to the Bermuda Islands. The object being to lay a further cable thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, where the connections will be made with the system of Continental Europe and the lines to Egypt and India. The corporators in this line are Alexander Hamilton, Jr., David Henry Haight, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Robert J. Livingston, Wm. Curry, Wm. G. Fargo, James T. Sanford, John Bigelow, Wm. T. Blodgett, James A. Scrymser, Geo. L. Schuyler and Wm. Farrar Smith.

THE PRESIDENT'S FOURTH OF JULY TRIP.

Since it became known that the President would visit Connecticut about the Fourth of July, a large number of cities and towns in that State have signified a desire to welcome him, but he has declined in every case to allow additions to be made to the original programme. He will leave here with his family and Staff on Friday evening, July 1, accompanied by Gen. BUTLER, who is the orator for the occasion, and will be joined in New-York by the other orators, HENRY WARD BEECHER and STEWART L. WOODFORD. They will breakfast in New-York, and leave at once for Hartford, where they will attend a card reception at Gov. JEWELL's. Sunday will be spent in Hartford, and a special train early on Monday morning will take the party to Woodstock to attend the celebration, at which Senator BUCKINGHAM will preside and deliver an address, to be followed by orations from WOODFORD, BEECHER and BUTLER.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Three general appropriation bills are yet to be considered by the two Houses of Congress, viz.: Appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses, the Army Appropriation bill, and that for fortifications. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill has passed both Houses, and is now in Conference Committee. The Indian Appropriation bill has passed both branches, but returned from the Senate with amendments, which have been referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Naval Appropriation bill has passed the House, but has not been acted upon by the Senate; and so with the Consular and Diplomatic and the River and Harbor bills. Besides the above, the Pension bill, which had passed both Houses, was yesterday in the hands of a second Committee of Conference. There are also pending, among other measures, the Internal Revenue and Tariff bill, the Funding bill, and the Currency bill, and the Cuban resolution recently passed by the House; besides uncompleted action on additional important measures. At present there are on the Speaker's table seventy-five Senate bills. Although only twenty-three working days remain of the session, (as heretofore limited by joint resolution,) it is supposed that Congress will be able to adjourn by the 15th of July. Of course much unfinished business will necessarily be continued until the next session. It is possible, however, that Congress may extend the session until Monday, the 18th of July, if the crowding of business (transacted toward the time fixed) should prevent the timely engrossing of the bills, in which case Sunday would be occupied in that business.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decisions:

A writing in the nature of a bill of sale of a vessel must be recorded in the Custom-house before marine papers can be issued. Lumber imported in vessels must be entered immediately on its arrival at a port in the United States. The proceeds of a sale of warehoused goods, after deducting expenses of sale, &c., are to be paid in current funds and converted into coin at the premium prevailing on the day of sale. The deficiency due on the bond, if any, must be paid in gold. Imported roofing tin is liable to a duty of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. Machinery imported, to be used only experimentally in divesting ramie fiber of its woolen substance, being fit for use, is not entitled to exemption from duty as "models of invention."

BLACK BEAVER, THE DELAWARE.

The claim of BLACK BEAVER, a Delaware Indian, is now before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He belongs to the Delaware tribe and was in the employ of the Government all or nearly all of the time since the commencement of the Mexican war. During that war he was Captain of a company of Delawares and Shawnees in the United States Army. Since that time, up to the commencement of the late war, he had been employed as guide and interpreter by the different commanding officers at the posts of Forts Arbuckle and Cobb in the Indian Territory, and by the superintendents and agents for the Indians in the vicinity of these forts. He was at Fort Arbuckle about five years and at Fort Cobb one year immediately preceding the last war, and during that time had invested all of his means and earnings in cattle and hogs, and had at the breaking out of the war a large stock. In the Spring of 1861 Gen. EMORY requested him to guide his command, as also the combined commands from Forts Smith, Cobb and Arbuckle, to Fort Leavenworth, but he hesitated about leaving his stock until Gen. EMORY assured him that he should be paid by the Government for his losses, and on that representation he complied with the request and came with the command to Fort Leavenworth and remained there till the war ended. When he returned to his place he found his stock was all gone, some of the cattle having been killed by the wild Indians and some by the Southern Army. He has never realized a cent for the property he abandoned, and is now in need. He sums up his losses at $22,268. Gen. EMORY speaks of BLACK BEAVER's invaluable services, and urgently presses the justice of the claim of "this aged and worthy man."

CANADIAN FISHING GROUNDS.

A Circular from the Treasury Department—Rights and Privileges of American Fishermen in British Waters.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular relating to Canadian in-shore fisheries:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the Secretary of State, you are hereby authorized and directed to inform all masters of fishing-vessels, at the time of clearance from your port, that the authorities of the Dominion of Canada have terminated the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels, under which they have heretofore been permitted to fish within the maritime jurisdiction of the said Dominion—that is to say, within three marine miles of the shores thereof; and that all fishermen of the United States are prohibited from the use of such in-shore fisheries, except so far as stipulated in the first article of the treaty of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, in virtue of which the fishermen of the United States have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands; on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands; on the shores of the Magdalen Islands; and, also, on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly, which was, when the treaty was signed, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly, indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and have also liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, above described, and of the coast of Labrador, unless the same, or any portion thereof, be settled, in which case it is not lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground, and also are admitted to enter any other bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever, subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges reserved to them as above expressed. Fishermen of the United States are bound to respect the British laws and regulations for the regulation and preservation of the fisheries to the same extent to which they are applicable to British or Canadian fishermen.

The Canadian law of the 22d of May, 1868, 31 Victoria, Cap. 61, entitled, "An act respecting fishing by foreign vessels," and the act assented to on the 12th of May, 1870, entitled "An act to amend the act respecting fishing by foreign vessels," among other things, enact—

That any commissioned officer of her Majesty's navy, serving on board of any vessel of her Majesty's navy, cruising and being in the waters of Canada, for the purpose of affording protection to her Majesty's subjects engaged in the fisheries, or any commissioned officer of her Majesty's navy, fishery officer, or stipendiary magistrate on board of any vessel belonging to or in the service of the Government of Canada and employed in the service of protecting the fisheries, or any officer of the Customs of Canada, Sheriff, Magistrate or other person duly commissioned for that purpose, may go on board of any ship, vessel or boat within any harbor in Canada, or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors in Canada, and stay on board so long as she may remain within such place or distance, and that any one of such officers or persons as are above mentioned may bring any ship, vessel or boat, being within any harbor in Canada or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors in Canada, into port, and search her cargo, and may also examine the master upon oath touching the cargo and voyage; and if the master or person in command shall not truly answer the questions put to him in such examination he shall forfeit $400, and if such ship, vessel or boat be foreign or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom or of Canada, and has been found fishing or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada not included within the above-mentioned limits, without a license or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to such ship, vessel or boat, under the first section of this act, such ship, vessel or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo thereof, shall be forfeited. And that all goods, ships, vessels and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo liable to forfeiture under this act may be seized and secured by any officers or persons mentioned in the second section of this act. And every person opposing any officer or person in the execution of his duty under this act, or aiding or abetting any other person in any opposition, shall forfeit $800, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

It will be observed that the warning formerly given is not required under the amended act, but that vessels trespassing are liable to seizure without such warning.

On the 8th of January, 1870, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, in council, ordered that suitable sailing vessels, similar to the *La Canadienne*, be chartered and equipped for the service of protecting the Canadian in-shore fisheries against illegal encroachments by foreigners, these vessels to be connected with the Police force of Canada, and to form a marine branch of the same. It is understood that, by a change of the boundaries between Canada and Labrador, the Canadian territory now includes Mount Joly, and a portion of the shore to the east thereof, which, in the treaty of 1818, was described as the southern coast of Labrador. This municipal change of boundary does not, however, interfere with the rights of American fishermen, as defined by the treaty, on that portion of what was the southern coast of Labrador, east of Mount Joly. Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Street Disturbance in Jersey City.

At about 11 o'clock last night a squad of Jersey City Police broke up an incipient riot in Grove-street, near Railroad-avenue, and conveyed six of the participants to the Police Station. Three of these—PETER MCGOVERN, PAT MCGOVERN and THOMAS BRADY—were committed for examination. According to the statements of both parties, it appears that Mr. BENJAMIN GREGORY, ex-Secretary of Legation under Gen. KILPATRICK to the Republic of Chili, had spent the evening at the house of a woman named NELLIE CURTIS, in Jersey-avenue, where he became intoxicated and noisy. Miss CURTIS' brother, "The" CURTIS, and one MIKE BRADY, an undertaker, took GREGORY out of the house and started to convey him home. On the way they fell in with the MCGOVERN's and BRADY, and a fight ensued, in which the latter and CURTIS were seriously hurt. A large crowd collected around the belligerents, and when the row was broken up by a charge of the Police, nearly 100 persons followed to the Police-station.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Infallibility—A Dangerous Spirit Developing Itself in the Church.

PARIS, June 19.—*L'Univers*, (Ultramontane organ,) publishes the following special dispatch:

ROME, June 18.—Yesterday, Cardinal PATRIZZI, speaking in the name of the Sacred College, congratulated the Pope on the occasion of the twenty-fourth anniversary of his accession to the Holy See, and expressed the desire for the definition of the dogma of infallibility. The Pope made a significant reply, insisting on the danger of the spirit of emancipation in the Church.

A Reformed Penal Code in Spain—Advocates of Restoring the Inquisition—The Dacian Hoax.

MADRID, June 19.—The Cortes has passed the reformed Penal code....It is rumored that the Carlist Junta has voted, by two majority, in favor of the restoration of the Inquisition in Spain....Petitions in favor of the Duke of MONTPENSIER for King are circulating here and in the Provinces. Representations were made in the Cortes, yesterday, that many of the signatures attached were spurious.

LONDON, June 19.—CHARLES STEPHENSON goes to America as Lloyd's agent, to investigate the origin of the hoax reporting the loss of the steamer *Dacian*.

A New Franco-American Bank—The New French Minister to Washington—St. Gothard—The Apprehended Short Crop.

PARIS, June 19.—The *Journal Officiel* will publish this week the prospectus and rules of a new Franco-American bank, which is to be founded in this city by M. PINART and other French bankers, in conjunction with Messrs. BALCH, HOFFMAN, and other American capitalists residing here, and Gen. DIX, JOHN J. CISCO, GEO. WALKER and others of New-York. Minister WASHBURNE considers the scheme of such importance that he communicated by telegraph with Washington on the subject, and has forwarded a copy of the statutes of the proposed bank to the Secretary of State. The capital is fixed at 120,000,000 francs, and much more has been offered.....M. PREVOST PARADOL will take with him to Washington his son and daughter....The health of the Emperor has much improved, and the Court will go to St. Cloud on Thursday....Corpus Christi was celebrated today with unusual solemnity and splendor. The churches were attended by great crowds, and many religious processions passed through the streets, which were strewn with flowers ....The Ambassadors of Prussia, Italy and Switzerland had a conference today in relation to the St. Gothard Railway. To-morrow the Chambers will commence to discuss the question as to whether France shall demand a share in the enterprise....A meeting of eminent agriculturists was held here today to consider measures of relief for the anticipated failure of the crops, which causes so much anxiety. M. LOUVET, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, presided. The removal of the duties on grain imported into France was discussed, and provision was made for submitting the views of the meeting to the Chambers before the question comes up there for debate....The Corps Legislatif has refused to appropriate public moneys for the purchase and preservation of the Roman Amphitheater recently discovered in Paris.

THE GERMAN FESTIVAL.

The Saengerfest—Meeting of the Sangerbund—Change in the Constitution—An Accident.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—At a meeting of the members of the Sangerbund yesterday morning a new constitution was adopted. The meetings will hereafter occur every two years. Competitive singing is specially provided for. The other changes are not important. A commission was appointed to examine the cases of the delinquent societies that go out under the previous action of the Bund. Yesterday evening as the watchman at the Saengerfest building was lighting the gas the flame came in contact with some decorations, which took fire. The flames were extinguished with no more damage than the destruction of two or three flags, but the consequences were disastrous. The fire alarm was turned on and the engines were quickly on the spot. As they were approaching, a horse attached to a buggy took fright and ran off, injuring four persons. A Mrs. WOLF was so badly injured that she will probably die. GEORGE HARTLY, six years old, was dangerously injured in the breast. WILLIAM OTTO, the same age, was seriously hurt, Mrs. OTTO, who interfered to save her boy, received some injuries. The audience at the closing concert last night was large, though less than on the preceding evening. The entertainment opened with the first movement of the overture to MENDELSSOHN's "Calm Sea," which was executed still more successfully than the night before. Then followed choruses by single societies. The Louisville Frohinn sung "Beautiful Rhine," the Sandusky Maennerchor "The German Muse," both of which were heartily appreciated; the Cleveland Maennerchor, the "Turkish Drinking Song;" the Wooster Maennerchor, the "Forest Prayer;" the Cleveland Gesangverein, the "Water Lily;" the Columbus Maennerchor, "God, Be Thou With Me," and the Arion des Westens, from St. Louis, "Wanderers Osterfeier." The orchestra formed a larghetto from the symphony in D by BEETHOVEN. The scherzo and adagio movements in the Columbus symphony were performed. The latter was a great improvement over the previous efforts. The Bund closed the vocal part of the performance with "This is the Day of Our Lord." The grand orchestra then executed the allegro movement to the Columbus Symphony and the musical part of the great Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund was concluded. Most of the choruses were encored. The total receipts of the concerts have been about $20,000.

The grand Saengerfest pic-nic came off today at Short's Grove. Steam-boats were plying between the city and grounds all day, and trains were running at short intervals. About 40,000 persons were present. Speeches were made by Dr. LILIENTHAL, Dr. WISE, Judge STALLS and WILLIAM S. FURAY. The singers in attendance upon the Saengerfest were banqueted, and the day was largely spent in singing, instrumental music and festivity. The immense concourse was orderly. An accident occurred to the steamer *Ben Franklin*, which was very near being serious. She had been chartered to convey persons to the pic-nic, and while endeavoring to pass a bridge, her chimney struck. About one hundred persons on board were greatly frightened. Some endeavored to jump overboard, but were restrained. The pilot-house was completely demolished. FRANK ROBINSON, the pilot, was seriously injured, and JAMES B. TRAY, a boy, bruised.

Mutiny—The Brig Josephine Overhauled in Hampton Roads.

NORFOLK, Va., June 19.—United States Deputy Marshal FARRELL overhauled and boarded the Italian brig *Josephine*, this morning, in the lower bay, and arrested her mate and crew, who are charged by the pilot, GEORGE W. COLE, who piloted the brig down Chesapeake Bay, with mutiny and attempting to take his life. The *Josephine* was towed to this city. Her mate and crew were brought before United States Commissioner FOSTER. After a preliminary examination, the crew were returned to the custody of the Marshal, and the mate was released on parole to appear before the Commissioner to-morrow morning for further examination. The officers of the brig claim that the pilot was insane, and that the dangers he apprehended were merely imaginary.

THE WEST.

Experiments with Arms—Report of the Board Convened at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The Board of Army Officers, of which Gen. SCHOFIELD is President, appointed by Gen. SHERMAN to select and report upon small arms and accoutrements for the use of the United States, concluded their experiments last week. The number of small arms and accoutrements presented for the consideration of the Board was unusually large, consisting of forty-eight different systems of breech-loading rifles, carbines, pistols and revolvers, each possessing distinct peculiarities and each valuable and ingenious improvements on former systems. Sets of accoutrements, cartridge-boxes, &c., were presented. The Board subjected all the arms to rigid tests and experiments, the result of which will be promulgated only through official reports. Among those tested are included several sent by European manufacturers and now in use by some European Governments. But although excellent as weapons they were found to be inferior to many American inventions. Hereafter the rifle for the infantry, and the carbine and pistol for the cavalry, will be made on the same system of breech mechanism, and each with a caliber of fifty inches. As soon as the selections of this Board are introduced, the troops, it is thought, will be armed and equipped in a superior manner to any European armies. The same officers have also been intrusted with the revision of tactics for the cavalry, artillery and infantry. They have harmonized the tactics for the three arms of service as far as practicable, and simplified the whole system of commands, establishing them upon a regulated and uniform basis. A committee of the Board are now at Fort Hayes, Kansas, where eight companies have assembled to allow them to practically test the new tactics.

A Railway Station Burned—Attack on a Train by Indians—One Man Killed and Several Wounded.

SIDNEY, Neb., June 18.—The railroad depot at this place caught fire at 7 o'clock this evening and was burned to the ground. The fire was communicated from an engine that was standing in front of the building. The loss is about $5,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—A party of Indians attacked a train of several wagons and twenty men near Camp Grant, Arizona, May 27, and captured and burned the wagons, killed one man and wounded several. The remainder fled to the mountains and probably perished.

Shooting Affray—Steam-Boat Movements.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 19.—During an affray today between W. L. SMITH and JACOB CARF, the latter shot and killed the former.... The steamer *Silver Bow* has arrived here from Omaha with some 150 Chinese, en route to Louisiana.

FORT BENTON, Montana, June 19.—The steamer *Berthu & Beningah* arrived this morning.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Yerba Buena Island—San Francisco Harbor Commissioner Appointed—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The *Bulletin* recommends the sale of half of Yerba Buena Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for $250,000, and that the proceeds be appropriated for the erection of a Government building in this city, thus saving $70,000 a year rent for Government offices....A freight car from the Erie Railroad, having Snow's adjustable gauge, has arrived here without breaking bulk.... WASHINGTON BARTLETT has been appointed Harbor Commissioner vice CUTLER, deceased.... Mining shares are active; Alpha, $8; Belcher, $8; Chollar, $26; Crown Point, $9; Gould and Curry, $72; Hale and Norcross, $101; Imperial, $35; Kentuck, $37; Ophir, $14; Overman, $68; Savage, $38; Yellow Jacket, $47.

The game of billiards last night between LITTLE and MCCLEARY for a silver cue and the championship of the Pacific Coast, 1,200 points, push and crotch shots barred, was won by the former in seventy-five innings. The score was: LITTLE, 1,200; MCCLEARY, 669....Late Arizona advices have been received. The Indians continue to commit depredations. The troops have killed a number of savages....The weather is unfavorable, but the crops are as yet uninjured. The mining news is encouraging.

Horrible Murder in Connecticut—Assault by a Brother with an Ax—Death of a Prominent Citizen—Medical.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 19.—ALEXANDER TAYLOR murdered NEIL MCCAULEY, in a drunken affray, in Portland, in this State, yesterday. MCCAULEY received a fearful wound from a knife near the heart, and another in the abdomen. Three men concerned in this affair were arrested, but the real murderer escaped. He is about twenty-one years old, five feet nine inches high, sandy complexion, freckled face, blue eyes and face clean shaved....In the same town, this afternoon, EDWARD BARRY brutally assaulted his brother, JOHN BARRY, with an ax, inflicting wounds that may prove fatal....OLIVER ELLSWORTH WILLIAMS, formerly a practicing lawyer in this city, and a well-known citizen, died on Saturday, at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. WILLIAMS was once Quartermaster-General of the State, and about the time GEORGE D. PRENTICE was in editorial life in this city edited the *Connecticut Mirror*, a weekly journal then published here.... The Yale College Base-Ball Club, of the class of '73, beat the Charter Oak Club, of this city, yesterday. The score was 34 to 12....The Convention of Medical Superintendents of the Insane adjourned yesterday, after an interesting session of four days. At the Saturday morning session, Dr. JARVIS, of Boston, read a paper on treatment of the milder classes of insane. The Convention passed resolutions expressing satisfaction with the arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of the members in Hartford, and thanks for courtesies received from citizens. The next Convention will be held in Toronto on the first Tuesday in June, 1871.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—JARRETT M. FORSYTH, aged forty-two, a tobacco dealer, at No. 10, North Paca-street, was drowned while bathing in the middle branch of the Patapsco River, this afternoon. His body was recovered.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Hon. ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE, of Philadelphia, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the associated literary societies of Jefferson College at Washington, Penn., at the next Commencement, on the 4th of August. Gen. GRANT and his Cabinet, accompanied by their families, it is expected, will be present and be the guests of Gen. GRANT's relatives who reside there.

NEW-HAVEN, June 19.—The heat was very severe here on Saturday, the thermometer registering over 90° in the shade. One case of sunstroke occurred, JOHN WELCH, a laborer on the Derby Railroad at Allington.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 19.—PATRICK and JAMES ROONEY, twin brothers and merchants of this city, were drowned this morning in the Hudson while bathing.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.—The military authorities have been called on to drive the negro squatters from a farm at Ocean View, and Company C of the Fifth Artillery was sent over for that purpose this afternoon.

PORTLAND, Me., June 19.—LUTHER DANA, a prominent merchant of this city died today at the age of seventy-eight years.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 19.—In the game of base-ball, yesterday, the Harvard Club beat the Brown University Club by a score of 36 to 21.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—The Spring trotting meeting of the Buckeye Club commences next Tuesday. The entries are encouraging, and some good horses are expected.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MERRIMAC FROM RIO JANEIRO.

The steam-ship *Merrimac*, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at this port. Our thanks are due to Mr. W. D. SHORE, Purser of the *Merrimac*, and the Purser of the steamer *Shannon*, from Aspinwall for Southampton, for the prompt delivery of letters and files.

Great Fire in Panama—Safety of the Henry Chauncey—The George B. Upton—Forwarding the Mails—The Revolution—Action of the Congress on the Canal Treaty—The Survey Discontinued.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, COLON, U. S. C.,
Sunday, June 5, 1870.

I avail myself of the departure of the Royal Mail Steam-ship *Shannon*, for Southampton, this P. M., to send you the following important information, via St. Thomas.

The Panama Railroad Company's telegraph announces the destruction of a large portion of the business part of the City of Panama. At an early hour this morning the Aspinwall Hotel, situated on the corner of Main-street and Calle de Pastigo, was discovered to be on fire. The flames advanced with terrible rapidity, consuming the entire building, sweeping down Calle de Pastigo to Calle de San Juan de Dios. The wind blowing from the north-west, the fire swept down San Juan de Dios-street, consuming all before it. The Bank of Panama is burned, and the Cathedral has been on fire in several places. The Church ornaments are strewn about the Plaza in all directions, and the people are fleeing before the flames. At the hour I write—11½ A. M.—the wind has died away, and it is hoped that any further destruction of property may be stayed. Twelve lives are reported lost, and it is supposed a number are buried beneath the ruins of the Aspinwall Hotel. The Panama Railroad Company sent a special train to Panama as soon as the news reached this city, with their fire-engine and a large number of men.

THE HENRY CHAUNCEY.

I wrote by the steam-ship *George B. Upton*, which sailed hence for New-York on the evening of the 3d instant, informing you that the steam-ship *Henry Chauncey* sailed from Aspinwall with 422 passengers, the regular mails and a full cargo of freight, at 11¾ P. M. June 2, and 12½ A. M. the following day she broke her port shaft, and returned to this place, arriving at 7 A. M.

THE UPTON.

The steam-ship *Geo. B. Upton*, above referred to, is the vessel which left New-York on the 16th ult., of which the New-York papers said she had been fitted out as a man of war, and carried the Cuban flag at her peak. There is no truth in the statement, as she arrived here flying the Stars and Stripes, and, I understand, her papers are all correct. She cleared for New-York and intermediate ports on the 3d. She took a number of passengers, Cubans, and, it is said, some suspicious-looking freight.

PREPARATIONS TO FORWARD THE MAILS.

On the return of the *Chauncey*, Mr. PERRY, the American Consul, immediately notified the agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company that if the steamer would be detained here any length of time, he should dispatch a special messenger to Commander SELFRIDGE, at San Blas, and ask him to return to Aspinwall and receive on board the United States Mails, as it was Commander SELFRIDGE's intention to leave San Blas on or about the 5th instant, direct for New-York, the surveys having come to a close. The messenger was dispatched at 10 A. M., and the *Nipsic* is hourly expected here. Later in the day Capt. RATHBUN chartered a boat, and sent a message asking Commander SELFRIDGE to come and convey the disabled steamer to New-York, so that he might send the passengers and freight forward.

BOGOTA—THE CANAL QUESTION.

The news from Bogota, the capital of Columbia, is important. My usual letter contains full particulars of matters at the capital, and of the progress of the Darien expedition from the date of my last until its close, which completes the interesting history of the surveys. The Congress of Bogota are still arguing article by article of the canal treaty and making many amendments. They have passed an amendment in the Senate depriving the United States of any participation in negotiating treaties on the subject of guarantees, &c., with foreign Powers. Our Minister, Gen. HURLBUT, very properly informed them that such action closed all negotiations, and insured the rejection of the treaty by the United States. That it was insulting and could not for a moment be tolerated. The action will be reconsidered, undoubtedly, but until it is Gen. HURLBUT will hold no communication with any one on the Canal question. Commander SELFRIDGE arrived off Aspinwall on the evening of the 30th ultimo, and on the 31st proceeded to Panama, where he had an interview with Lieut.-Com. EASTMAN. Before and up to his arrival here he was quite sanguine that he had found a feasible route for the great Canal at San Blas, but after learning the true state of affairs on the Pacific side, he very soon made up his mind to conclude the surveys and proceed to the United States, and so ends the great Darien Expedition. The surveys have shown to the world that no Canal can be built south of Panama. The health of the entire expedition is very good.

THE PANAMA FIRE.

Destruction of the Aspinwall Hotel, the Panama Bank, and many other Buildings—Twelve Lives Lost—Others Believed to be Buried in the Ruins.

PANAMA, June 5.—A terrible fire broke out here at 1½ this morning, and is now raging. The fire originated in the Aspinwall Hotel, and was communicated to RIVELLA's house, CAMPRULIO's French Bazaar, the stores of Strenberg, F. C. Harbruger, Samuel Pizca & Co., Begamoth, J. J. de Ycaza, and Bermudez, and several private residences. It is now raging along San Juan de Dios-street, and has reached the Bank of Panama, which is in flames. Attempts are being made to blow up a house in rear of the bank, near the Cathedral, to prevent the spread of the flames to the Grand Hotel. The roof of the Cathedral is burning in several places. The Panama *Mail* office is in imminent danger. Families are rushing from their dwellings, and the streets and plaza are strewn with furniture and church ornaments. The supply of water is scanty, the people are inactive and under no direction, and the flames are allowed to do their terrible work almost unresisted. There is terrible excitement and alarm.

Later—The Fire Arrested—Many Lives Lost.

Eleven A. M.—The flames are subdued. Many casualties have occurred. The number of deaths are reported now at twelve, and others are believed to be buried in the ruins of the Aspinwall Hotel. A number of persons are also injured more or less seriously. The burnt district comprises the dwellings and stores adjoining the Aspinwall Hotel, on Mercedes-street, the Aspinwall Hotel and all the buildings on both sides of Jiraldot-street, from Mercedes to San Jian de Dios streets, all on both sides of San Juan de Dios-street, from Jiraldot-street to the Bank of Panama, and all on the line running from the French Bazaar, as far as the Bank of Panama. There is no fire engine in Panama. The only one on the Isthmus was sent from Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad at six A. M., and has just arrived, making the run in one hour and forty-five minutes, but the fire is subdued.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

Report of the Progress of the Survey—Condition of the Party—Endurance of the Men Severely Taxed.

The reports from the Darien surveying expedition are to May 30. The weather had continued extremely unfavorable for the surveying parties. The rains were of daily occurrence and very heavy, swelling the streams to torrents. In consequence of the heavy fall of water, it had been difficult to keep the working parties at the front supplied with provisions. On the 15th of May a new working party, under Lieut. HUBBARD, started for the front to relieve Lieut. HITCHCOCK and party, who had conducted the survey from the Bay of San Blas to a point thirteen miles inland. The return squad arrived at the beach on the 18th, hungry, ragged and exhausted. On the same date Lieut. HUBBARD reported, from a point fourteen miles inland, (by the line of survey), that the highest elevation yet attained was only 176 feet. On the 20th five men of the working party were lost in the woods. Search was instituted, and they were found after two days' wandering, and when serious fears for their safety had begun to be entertained. On May 27, active preparations were going forward on board the *Nipsic* and the *Guard* for return to New-York. On the 28th, the commander of the expedition changed his plans, and it is now believed he will continue his survey until one of the surveying party shall have crossed the dividing ridge and communicated with the survey from the *Nyack*, on the Pacific side. A letter was received on the 28th from the commander of the *Nyack*, stating that the party were some distance up the Begano River, the course of which they expected to leave shortly to ascend the Marmonia River. The aim of Capt. SELFRIDGE is to reach the Marmonia from this side, and descend the stream, meeting the party from the *Nyack*. The *Nipsic* was to leave for Aspinwall on the 31st, it being SELFRIDGE's intention to pay a visit to the *Nyack's* commander via Panama Railroad.

PROGRESS OF THE SURVEY.

At the date of our advices, Lieut. HUBBARD's party had surveyed twenty miles from the beach, at which distance the highest land elevation found was 309 feet, the elevation of the river's bed being 295 feet. The surrounding country was very rugged and difficult. Donkey transportation had been abandoned, and provisions for the working party were sent forward in small quantities on the backs of the men. On the 29th of May, Capt. SELFRIDGE ordered Messrs. MOSER and BOWDITCH to take one *machetero*, with plenty of provisions for the party, go to the head of Lieut. HUBBARD's line, and from thence strike a south south-east course and endeavor to reach the San Jose, Marmonia or other rivers on that line flowing toward the Pacific Ocean. They were to make a pace-traverse of the route, and Lieut. HUBBARD was to follow as fast as possible with compass and level. On the 30th orders were issued that Lieut. HITCHCOK, Lieut. GOODSELL and six men, fully provisioned, leave the beach early on the following morning to relieve Lieut. HUBBARD and party, the latter to return to the beach at once and, taking a south south-east course, to make for the San Jose or Marmonia River, thence to proceed (if deemed prudent) to the Pacific Ocean, or until the party from the *Nyack* is encountered. No orders had been issued recalling Messrs. MOSER and BOWDITCH.

CONDITION OF THE EXPEDITION.

The general health of the expedition was fair, no sickness having appeared except fever and ague. The men, however, were exceedingly dissatisfied with Capt. SELFRIDGE's determination to prolong their stay on the Isthmus. Five men have deserted from the *Guard*, and more would go if they had opportunity. Officers and men complain that their endurance has now been taxed to the utmost, and that longer stay in such a climate will be dangerous. Most of the men have worn out all their clothing and shoes, and the officers are in little better condition. There are not half a dozen pairs of shoes in the *Darien* or ships' stores. The men are deeply in debt, having worn out more clothes on the expedition than would be required a for three years' cruise. The pay and allowances are not greater than when on a cruise, and unless relief is afforded by the Government the expedition will be a costly one to those engaged in it.

MORALITY IN MUSIC.

Sermon by Rev. H. D. Northrop at the Presbyterian Church, Twenty-Third-Street, near Seventh-Avenue.

Rev. H. D. NORTHROP discoursed yesterday morning at the Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, on Music, selecting for his text the words: "And all the congregation worshiped, and the singers sang and the trumpeters sounded." Second Chronicles, xxix, 28.

The reverend gentleman said there were two divisions of music which might be designated as secular and sacred. It was universally admitted that there was music which would not suit the purposes of worship, and on the other hand there was music which would be inappropriate to certain occasions, and to this description he would direct his remarks. It was worthy of note that in the world of science and literature, everything had a history and was the offspring of some great principles. So in music; its history was clearly traceable to the creation, and its principles the principles inspired by the Creator. The earth was never devoid of music. Creation was ushered in with songs and throughout the Scriptures there was a continuous strain of harmony. Every epoch in scriptural history was accompanied by joyous celebrations of song; at the birth of the Redeemer the air was filled with the glorious strains of Heaven. All history was musical, the world was musical, Heaven was musical. Its influence was heavenward, and he believed that, actuated by that feeling, the Jews of old equalled, if not surpassed, the most splendid productions of modern composers. Having shown that the introduction of music into places of worship had the sanction of the Almighty in the Jewish and Christian faith, he proceeded to observe that its culture deserved attention and was acceptable to God. That which had a history as old as the world was inseparable from man constitutionally and naturally. It was that feeling expressed in "the language of the soul," and without which the heart was unsusceptible of emotion. There was something in the harmony of song which exercised an irresistible influence over all, simply because when the sweet strains trembled on the air, when the magnetism of the choir swelled the heart, when the instruments united their sounds in pleasing combinations, there was something within which should respond. He asserted that music and the ability to develop it was to all innate in common with reason. It had its defects, so had reason. The one faculty was invariably attendant on the other, and as they were responsible before God for their employment it was an important inquiry to know what kind of music they should have in their sanctuaries? To him it appeared that that music which gave expression to true devotional feeling was best adapted, and the more artistic it was the better provided it was made the subversive and primary object of religion. He approved of the introduction of some operatic selections, but on operas in general he bestowed his most unqualified condemnation. The subjects they celebrated was that form of love which bordered on licentiousness, and the words were so devoid of morality that no Christian minister could countenance its admission among the members of his flock. If stripped of its objectionable character it would suit the majority of people, but as at present conducted the stage appearance of the performers was so revolting to all sense of moral feeling that their presence on Broadway in such costumes would be followed by their immediate arrest. Then, what kind of music was adapted to the sanctuary chorus or congregational singing? He maintained that congregational singing was preferable, for a choir practically shut out the mouths of the congregation. If persons came to church for an entertainment, he had no objection to choirs; but if they came for the purpose of worship, then congregational singing was the best. Singing should proceed from the heart. There were some tongues that sound, some lips that send forth strains that never reach God, and there were tongues that falter and lips that trembled, and their strains pierced the Heaven of Heavens, because there was a soul in them. Such was the spirit that should be brought to the church, and such was the spirit which rendered music pleasing in the sight of God. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman invoked the blessing of God for strength to carry them through life not merely with singing lips, but with singing souls.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER, translated into English blank verse by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Volume II. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

The appearance at this time, and in this country, of a first-rate translation of the *Iliad*, is an event of some significance. It is a tribute which the youngest child of civilization pays to him who has a better title than HERODOTUS to be called the father of history. It is likewise a protest against those tendencies of the hour which would discourage the study of the Greek and Latin literatures.

Winged words these poems may well be called, which, fledged in the dawn of time, have not yet faltered in their flight across the centuries. Their superiority as works of art is not more unquestionable than in their procreative power. They have ever been—to use MILTON's words—as lively and as vigorously productive as those fabulous dragon's teeth. The history of Greek letters is in fact the genesis of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. Upon them ARISTOTLE based his canons; from them the Attic tragedy drew its inspiration and its argument. To the same source the most delightful of Greek historians referred his style and his method, while the choir of lyric and erotic poets confessed their debt to him "who gave them birth but higher sang." The direct action of the Homeric poems upon the masters of the Latin literature has been compared to that of the sunlight, but their indirect influence through the medium of Athenian models was pervasive and quickening as the solar heat. The development of poetry among Western nations can be accurately measured by the thoroughness with which they have assimilated HOMER. The *Orlando* and the *Lusiad* repeat the story of *Odysseus*. Even minor excellences of the *Iliad* are reproduced in the *Jerusalem Delivered*. MILTON and GOETHE have drawn copiously from the same stores. Nor is there a single modern poet of the first rank, with the exception of SHAKESPEARE, whose obligations to HOMER are not manifold and obvious.

It is true that the eighteenth century, which was to shatter so many idols, chose to depreciate these poems. Embellished by POPE, dissected by FONTENELLE and patronized by Mme. DACIER, they fell, it must be confessed, upon evil times. It is a suggestive commentary upon the *siecle du gout* that its arch-priest could pronounce the *Iliad* "une poeme qu'on admire et qu'on ne lit pas." To the author of the *Henriade*, HOMER was only a *beau parleur*. It is now many years since the stigma went home to roost. PERRAULT and LA MOTTE-HOUDARD, who knew him only in the rags and gyves of an obscure translation, point with a satisfied smirk to the "coarseness" and "barbarism" of HOMER. One is reminded of those Philistine Lords who flung their jests at *Samson Agonistes* while he leaned against the pillars in Gaza.

Of living English poets the strongest and sweetest acknowledge gratefully the source of their melody and strength. The fragment of an epic, which is, perhaps, the Laureate's best work, was presented by the author as faint Homeric echoes. From HOMER, quite as truly as from CHAUCER, has the earthly paradise caught its genial sunshine and bracing air. The world, we presume, would have lost nothing had Mr. SWINBURNE read EURIPIDES less and the *Iliad* more. A timely reaction has set in against the morbid self-consciousness and the hankering after glitter and novelty which are sure precursors of decay. Of that reaction MATHEW ARNOLD, who, in childhood, was taught to reverence HOMER, has been the prophet and protagonist. With the same movement the temper and discipline of Mr. BRYANT's mind place him in active sympathy. We do not doubt that it was the aim of his *Iliad* to elevate and purify the taste of his countrymen. The success which his translation has already achieved augurs for it not a little influence upon the national literature. To the thoughtful artist SCHLEGEL can suggest nothing more useful than the study of casts from the antique. A faithful version of the *Iliad* opens whole galleries of casts. The sculptor BOUCHARDON, we are told, was discovered reading HOMER in a translation—and that a sorry one. "Ah, Monsieur!" he exclaimed, "depuis que j'ai lu ce livre il me semble que les hommes ont quinze pieds de haut!" We know what KEATS beheld upon looking into CHAPMAN's HOMER, and we know that the quarry from which he hewed *Hyperion* is not yet exhausted. Of the thousands who will now listen for the first time to the story of Achilles, it may well be that some will kindle at what they hear. They will know how to thank Mr. BRYANT that those flames which blazed over Troy, leaping from headland to headland, have once more borne a message across the sea.

The volume which has lately appeared completes Mr. BRYANT's version. In reviewing the first twelve books we submitted our theory of translation and expressed an opinion upon the merits of his work. We have now to make the same report. The translator has followed the text of his author with a scrupulous exactitude, which required unusual self-command from a poet of original powers. Yet he is often so truly and nobly poetical that many will overlook the perfection of his scholarship. Most countries of Western Europe have produced several translations of the *Iliad*. But one has eventually obscured the rest, and thenceforward kept unchallenged a niche in the national literature. Some such pre-eminence among English versions belongs, in our judgment, to Mr. BRYANT's work. We propose to compare him—not with his English rivals, whom we hold him to have excelled—but with some of those translators who are most highly esteemed in other countries.

Few lines of the *Iliad* have been more frequently imitated than those which paint with the tints of Albano the girdle of Aphroditê. The incident which calls forth the description is well known. Determined to lull the vigilance of Zeus and rescue her darling Greeks, Herê flies to the toilette. The most truthful of poets puts no faith in beauty unadorned, and himself performs the part of tirewoman. It occurs, however, to Herê that her lord is already familiar with the resources of her wardrobe, and the fear of meeting a cold or careless eye leads her to borrow of Aphroditê. She receives a talisman, but precisely what this was is—to men, at least—a puzzle. It was an embroidered strap, so much is certain; but how used, and where? Belt or waist-girdle it was not—for that Herê had on. It was plainly a slender and dainty thing, or how could one hide it in her bosom? For our part, we believe it to have been a breast-band (*brust-gürtel*) worn just under the breasts to the end, as DAMM suggests, ut sinus superne promineret quo feminæ species redderetur venustior et desiderabilior. A French commentator with much heat pronounces this view an insult to the figure of the goddess. He declares that this *courroie* was nothing else than what ladies of our day sometimes call "*a page*," and was employed to loop up the tunic a little above the knee. "*Voila*," he adds triumphantly, "pourquoi l'imagination y attachait tant de seductions." The one translator competent to decide so nice a question was Mme. DACIER. Unhappily she throws no light on it. Mr. BRYANT turns the passage thus:

> "She spake, and from her bosom drew the zone
> Embroidered, many-colored and instinct
> With every winning charm—with love, desire,
> Dalliance and gentle speech that stealthily
> O'ercomes the purpose of the wisest mind."

We must object to *zone*. Mr. BRYANT has just given (*Il.* 14, v. 181) the same name to a broad, heavily-fringed belt which Herê is now wearing. But HOMER marks a difference, calling that ζώνη and this ἱμάς. VOSS likewise is here somewhat careless, rendering both words by *gürtel*. *Dalliance* happily translates a stubborn word and projects the idea which lay at the root of ὀαριστύς. Let us turn to VOSS!

> "Sprach und löste vom busen den wunderköstlichen gürtel
> Bunt-gestickt; dort waren die zaubrreize versammelt,
> Dort war schmachtende lieb' und sehnsucht dort das getändel
> Dort die schmeichelnde bitte die oft auch den weisen bethöret."

How neatly ποικίλον and κεστόν are compressed in *bunt-gestickt!* Wunderköstlichen is, of course, mere padding. Schmachtende, likewise, is superfluous. Neither can we altogether like "befool" for ἔκλεψε νόον. Mr. BRYANT's phrase is certainly more felicitous. *Getändel* is perfect, and, perhaps, suggested "dalliance." On the whole, it must be conceded that Voss flickers in these lines. When Mme. DACIER brought out her *Iliad* it was affirmed on all hands that HOMER could never in the nature of things be presented in French verse. From that verdict an appeal has from time to time been taken, but the decision has never been reversed. Mme. DACIER's stiffness and the flippancy of LA MOTTE are indeed equally intolerable. We decidedly prefer to any metrical version in French the prose translations of BITAUBE and DUGAS MONTBELL. Both are in the strictest sense belles-lettres works, and are generally accurate and spirited. BITAUBE portrays the girdle thus: "En même temps elle détache sa ceinture riche d'une superbe broderie. Là se trouvent réunis les charmes les plus séduisants; là sont l'amour, les tendres desirs, les doux entretiens et ces accents persuasifs qui dérobent en secret le cœur du plus sage." There are some adjectives here for which HOMER is not responsible.

MONTI's version is well known. It has been called the golden ring which links the Greek and Italian literatures, and is ranked by its admirers with CARO's *Æneid*. Beside *La Morte d'Ettore* it appears a meritorious work. No doubt the climax of false taste was reached when CESAROTTI, who had executed a good translation in prose, proceeded to metamorphose the *Iliad* into a strange monster which he called the *Death of Hector*. We will not quote MONTI now, for in this place he is tame and redundant. Yet he has skillfully hit with *favellio* a secondary meaning of ὀαριστύς. The French have a word, *babil*, but we have nothing in English which so happily expresses the *cooing* of lovers. TASSO's reproduction of these lines is exquisite. He is depicting Armida's girdle. It was fraught, he says, with

> "Teneri sdegni e placide e tranquille
> Repulse, cari vezzi e liete paci
> Sorrisi, parolette, e dolci stille
> Di pianto e sospir tronchi, e molli baci."

After the short, swift strokes of HOMER this picture seems almost florid with *concetti*. But each poet meant to epitomize the charms he had beheld in life. The countrywomen of TASSO were skilled in lovers' sleights, whereas the simple virgins of Homeric times had never heard of the *gai scavoir*. If we may trust BRANTOME, who knew something of Italian ladies in that age, the dames of Sienna were competent to instruct Aphroditê herself in the arts of fascination.

The range of Homeric similes is not limited to the phenomena of sky, forest and ocean, to the familiar experiences of the forge, the vineyard and the chase. The lightning-play of fancy and memory and the emotions of the heart are submitted to the same scrutiny and portrayed with like felicity. "Rapid as thought" has become a commonplace in every European language, but the guise which the simile wears in HOMER is still novel and effective. Incensed at the trick which has been so cleverly executed, Zeus orders Herê back to Olympus. Then Mr. BRYANT:

> "He spake, the white-armed goddess willingly
> Obeyed him, and from Ida's summit flew
> To high Olympus. As the thought of man
> Flies rapidly when having traveled far,
> He thinks, here would I be, I would be there,
> And flits from place to place."

Willingly is supported by VOSS' *willig*, but has no correlative in the Greek. The context, moreover, shows that Herê left her husband in a pet, and her peevishness finds full vent when she reaches Olympus. Mr. BRYANT omits φρεσὶ πευκαλίμῃσι. VOSS gives *spähenden geiste*, deriving the adjective from πεύκη, by which, with BUTTMANN, he understands the *pointed* (not *bitter*) fir tree. But if SCHNEIDER be right, these words are equivalent to πύκα φρονεόντων, in the lines first quoted. The root would then be looked for in πυκνός, and the latter phrase might find an analogue, though not an exact one, in our "*close thinkers*." These details are worthy of notice, for CHAPMAN, mistaking the primitive sense of this adjective, had utterly missed the point of the simile. The perversity of HOBBES is ludicrous. He condenses HOMER after this fashion:

> "This said, went Juno to Olympus high;
> As when a man looks o'er an ample plain
> To any distance quickly goes his eye."

VOSS and Mr. BRYANT are in this place so much alike that we will not collate the German, but give instead MONTI's blank verse:

> "Disse e la Diva dalle bianche braccia
> Obbediente dall' Idea montagna
> Al Olympo sali. Colla prestezza
> Con que vola il pensier del viatore
> Che scorce molte terre le rianda
> In suo segreto e dici, Io quella riva
> Io quell' altra toccai."

Scorce and *rianda* are certainly pictorial, and perhaps sufficiently close. We like, also, *suo segreto* for "close mind." Altogether the version is neat and animated, but less compact than Mr. BRYANT's. Both are quite as faithful as the prose of BITAUBE or MONTBEL. The former writes "Il dit, et Junon soumise àson époux s'élève des sommets d'Ida sur Olympe. Tel que la rapide essor de la pensée de l'homme lorsqu'ayant parcouru des pays d'une vaste étendue et se rappelant en un moment tous les objets qui l'ont frappé, il dit en lui-même j'étais ici, j'étais là." It will be observed that Mr. BRYANT's "Here would I be, I would be there," reproduces the optative εἴην. So does the "Dorthin möcht ich und dort" of VOSS. An alternative reading is ἤην, which BITAUBE and MONTI have preferred. The verb, however, should then be in the third person—not the first, as they give it. The imperfect would impart to the thought a slightly different tinge, and make the traveler rather retrace the past in memory than revisit it in desire. If this reading be accepted, we might perhaps venture to present the passage in this form:

> Thus he pronounced; And Herê the white-armed goddess obeyed him
> Down from the summits of Ida speeding to lofty Olympus,
> Even as darteth the mind of a man who whilome has traveled
> Up and down on the earth, in close thought ponders his travels
> —Here was he now—now there!—still aiming in many directions.

In the battle which opens with the twentieth book culminates the action of the poem. Achilles now enters the field, and Mr. GLADSTONE has justly remarked that we seem never to have heard of wars or warriors before. To frame his central figure, HOMER summons from Olympus the whole hierarchy of heaven. Amid thunder and earthquake, the gods are seen rallying to either side. No part of the *Iliad* is pitched in a loftier key. Nowhere is a translator more strongly impelled to put forth all his powers. We quote Mr. BRYANT:

> "From above with terrible crash
> Thundered the father of the blessed gods
> And mortal men, while Neptune from below
> Shook the great earth and lofty mountain peaks.
> Then watery Ida's heights and very roots
> The City of Troy and the Greek galleys quaked.
> Then Pluto, ruler of the nether world,
> Leaped from his throne in terror, lest the god
> Who makes the earth to tremble, cleaving it
> Above him, should lay bare to gods and men
> His horrible abodes, the dismal haunts
> Which even the gods abhor."

We ought not perhaps, to dislike the expansion of πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, for the epithets added are themselves hardly more than formulas. The next four lines exhibit Mr. BRYANT's best work. Their vigor and elegance are not extraneous but wrought, with patient fingers, out of the text itself. "Leaped from his throne in terror" is a melancholy falling-off. This indifferent line must stand for three Greek verbs, which render, with startling accuracy, the *staccato* movement of fear. On the other hand, a single word, "dismal," develops the two-fold meaning of εὐρώεντα. We give from Voss the three hexameters which depict the panic of Aidoneus:

> "Bang auch erschrak dort unten des nachtreichs fürst Aidoneus,
> Bebend entsprang er dem thron, und schrie laut, dass ihm von obem
> Nicht die erd' aufrisse der landerschütrer Poseidon."

Nachtreich is not equal to nether world, but really, these lines are incomparable. Beside them even the prose of MONTBEL appears a little wide of the text: "Dans ses retraites souterraines le roi desombres Pluton fremit; épouvanté il s'élance de son trone, pousse un cri, de peur que le terrible Neptune entrouvrant la terre ne montre aux dieux et aux hommes ces demeures terribles en horreur même aux immortels." We are unable to speak without contempt of the "Morte d' Ettore," but it is right to state that CESAROTTIS' prose translation of this passage is, perhaps, the closest extant. MONTI's verse will be found less literal, and why, we may ask, should the *shout* of the fear-stricken King precede his *bound?* The inverted order would be true to nature, as well as HOMER.

> "Tremonne
> Pluto il re de sepolti e spaventato
> Diè un alto grido e si gittò dal trono
> Tremendo non gli squarcé la terrena
> Volta sul capo il crollator Nettunno
> Ed intromessa colaggiu la luce
> Agli Dei non discopra ed ai mortali
> Le sue squallide bolge, al guardo orrende
> Anco del ciel."

HOMER says nothing of intromessa luce. The words are transferred from VIRGIL's paraphrase—trepidentque immisso lumine Manes.

LONGINUS, in his treatise on the sublime, had quoted this passage, and BOILEAU, in a translation of that work, has reproduced it with considerable care. BOILEAU has condescended to defend HOMER, but it is plain that his own theory of translation was that accepted by his age. LA MOTTE has stated it in his Ode. He tells HOMER that he proposes—

> "Sous un nouveau language
> Rajeunir ton antique ouvrage,"

and deeming the unconscious energy of his author *un peu sauvage*, he engages to *regler sou ivresse*. By BOILEAU no restraint of the sort was needed. His Muse was too thoroughly the *grande dame* ever to forget herself, and even in Pythian convulsions maintained a measure of decorum. We shall find his version at once droll and impressive. It is, so to speak, a Greek myth treated by PAUL VERONESE.

> "L'enfer s'émeut au bruit de Neptune en furie
> Pluton sort de son trone, il pâlit, il s'écrie,
> Il a peur que ce dieu dans cet affreux séjour
> D'un coup de son trident ne fasse entre le jour
> Et par le centre ouvert de la terre ebranlée
> Ne fasse voir du Styx la rive desolée
> Ne decouvre aux vivants cet empire odieux
> Abhorré des mortels et craint même des dieux."

To us, no book of the *Iliad* is more delightful than the twenty-fourth. There are many scenes in which we would willingly linger, not alone for the tender pathos with which the poet has informed them, but also for the light they throw upon the social ethics of the later as well as primitive Greek world. The figure of Achilles, weeping through the long night the loss of his beloved Patroclus, is a type of that devoted friendship which illumines with a peculiar radiance the stream of Hellenic biography. In the constant warfare of sympathy and selfishness, friendship between man and man seems to have played something of the master-rôle which in modern times has been engrossed by the passion of love. Again, Helen, in her lament over Hector's corpse, lets fall some bitter words that deserve to be weighed in connection with the attitude which Menelaus maintains throughout the poem. They would assist us to understand her strangely-equivocal position, as well as the conception of the marriage relation which obtained in the Homeric age. We have space, however, but for a single extract. We will choose "Priam's Prayer to Achilles." How often and with what careful hand these lines have been reproduced in English is well known. In French there are no less than ten metrical versions, to say nothing of prose. To poets of every nation this passage has remained a bow of Odysseus, which many have been eager to grasp, but none, save VOSS, have hitherto had sinew enough to bend. The circumstances under which the prayer is made are inexpressibly affecting. The fate of Troy has at length compelled the combat of Hector and Achilles. From the walls of the city Priam has beheld its fatal issue. The prop and pride of his old age, the bulwark of his kingdom lies dead and dishonored in the hostile camp. Conducted by Hermes, Priam passes the sentinels and gains the quarters of Achilles. He enters, springs toward Pelides, clasps his knees, and kisses those "slaughter-dealing hands" which had slain so many of his sons.

Then—Mr. BRYANT:

* * * * * * * * *

> "Think of thy father, an old man like me
> God-like Achilles! on the dreary verge
> Of closing life he stands, and even now
> Haply is fiercely pressed by those who dwell
> Around him, and has none to shield his age
> From war and its disasters. Yet his heart
> Rejoices when he hears thou yet dost live,
> And every day he hopes that his dear son
> Will come again from Troy. My lot is hard
> For I was father of the bravest sons
> In all wide Troy, and none are left me now.

* * * * *

> O revere
> The gods Achilles, and be mercifully
> Calling to mind thy father! happier he
> Than I; for I have borne what no man else
> That dwells on earth could bear—have laid my lips
> Upon the hand of him who slew my son."

Had these lines been pointed at by the legend we could well understand why Solon should have burned his epic. Let us not stay for criticism, but with eyes fixed on the Greek, give our ears to VOSS:

> "Deiners vaters gedenk! o göttergleicher Achilleus
> Sein des bejahrten wie ich, an der traurigen schwelle des alters
> Und vielleicht dass jenen auch rings unwohnende völker
> Drängen und niemand ist ihm jammer und weh zu entfernen
> Iener indess so oft er vor dir dem lebenden höret
> Freut er sich innig im geist, und hoft von tage zu tage
> Dass er den trautesten sohn noch seh' heimkehren von Troja;
> Ich, unseliger mann, die tapfersten söhn' erzeugt' ich
> Weit im Troergebiet, und nun ist keiner mir übrig!
> Schone die Götter demnach, o Peleid! und erbarme dich meiner
> Denkend des eigenen vaters! Ich bin noch werther des mitleids;
> Duld' ich doch was sonst kein sterblicher erde bewohner
> Ach die die kinder getödtet die hand au die lippe zu drucken."

We hold that it lies not in the power of translation to surpass these lines of VOSS. They are truly miracles in photography. To every Homeric hexameter corresponds a German line. In every verse the emphatic word stands where HOMER placed it. The very pauses are for the most part preserved. The translator has not retrenched a word. He has scarcely added one. He has certainly not added an idea. On the nice propriety of his diction, and his perfect sympathy with the *feeling* of the Greek, we need not dwell. In these respects Mr. BRYANT must be ranked next to him—with an interval no doubt—but next. His "dreary verge of closing life" skillfully interprets an ambiguous phrase which VOSS has chosen to retain. Again, "unseliger mann" is cold, whereas "my lot is hard," has caught, so to speak, the genuine accent of heart-break. "And every day he hopes that his dear son," &c. Readers of the "Holy Dying" will recall the touching picture of a drowned sailor rolled upon his floating bed of waves, while at home *his* father "weeps with joy to think how happy he shall be when his beloved boy returns into the circle of his father's arms." The poetic beauty of Priam's prayer, in one American version, all will appreciate, but we may remark that neither of the French prose translations is in this place more literal. MONTBEL, for example writes: "Respecte les dieux, Achille! prends pitié de moi, en songeant à ton pére! Je suis plus àplaindu que lui; j'ai fait ce que n'a fait aucun autre mortel. J'ai approché de ma bouche la main du meutrier de mon fils."

VOLTAIRE has somewhere asserted that HOMER never drew a tear. Yet even he could not behold this scene unmoved, and himself entered the lists as a translator. His version of this fragment embodies the principles which, he maintained, ought to govern translators of HOMER. It forms an interesting chapter in the History of Taste. Achilles, turning, discovers Priam—ce vieillard venerable—

> "Exhalant à ses pieds ses sanglots et ses cris
> Et lui baisant la main qui fit perir son fils;
> Il n'osait sui Achille encor jeter la vue,
> Il voulait lui parler, et sa voix s'ést perdue
> Enfin il le regarde et parmi s'es sanglots
> Tremblant, pale, et sans force il prononce ces mots.
> Songez! seigneur! songez que vous avez un pére—
> Il ne put achever. Le heros sanguinaire
> Sentit que la pitié pénétrait dans son coeur
> Priam lui prend les mains—Ah prince! ah mon vainqueur!
> T'étais pére d'Hector—et ses généreux fréres
> Flattaient mes derniers jours et les rendait prospéres.
> Ils ne sont plus!"

These lines are not unworthy of the author of *Zaire*. But no man, we suppose, who possesses what has been termed an historical conscience, will allow them to be Homeric. The elements of the scene are there, but they are worked up in accordance with the tricks and traditions of the *Comédie Francaise*. To the eye of VOLTAIRE, PRIAM was simply an antetype of the *pere noble*, and must assume the attitude and demeanor appropriate to that character. In short, the verses are conceived in the spirit of his age, and exhibit its best manner. But read them after the Greek, and what fresh point they add to the familiar words, "In old times men wrote like orators, but now like rhetoricians."

From VOLTAIRE to MONTI is a long stride toward HOMER's Olympus. The Italian has infused much sweetness into this passage. But it is a native, not a grafted sweetness. Writing in blank verse, MONTI neither needs nor claims the license of French translators. Yet we sometimes miss Mr. BRYANT's terseness and simplicity. As in the initial lines:

> "Divino Achille ti rammenta il padre
> Il padre tuo daria vecchiezza oppresso
> Qual io mi sono! In questo punto ei forse
> Da potenti vicini assediato
> Non ha chi lo socorra e all'imminente
> Periglio il tolga. Nondimeno udendo
> Che tu sei vivo si conforta e spera
> Ad ogni istante riveder tornato
> Da Troia il figlio sus diletto."

To appreciate this version one needs only to glance at CESAROTTI's. Priam's first three words Μνῆσαι πατρὸς σοῖο compose the most effective exordium in literature. They are true projectiles shot from soul to soul. They are not easily recognized in the "Morte d' Ettore:"

> "Ah pietà greda
> Divino Achille! Il padre tuo t'implora
> Per tuo padre, pietà!"

Is it possible to place artist and wordmonger in sharper antithesis? The success of his mission—perhaps his life—depends upon the first impression. Conceive Priam whining pity, pity!—like some professional beggar mumbling his worn-out lies. HOMER said simply, "Think of thy father, ACHILLES!" The words, like the stroke of Moses' rod, split the stubborn heart, and pity gushed forth in tears.

From the material which we have here submitted, the reader will estimate for himself the merits of the new version. To us VOSS seems unapproachable. But no other translator of the *Iliad* will bear comparison with Mr. BRYANT. The latter's obligations to VOSS are undoubtedly great. But he has well nigh canceled the debt, for the next worker in the field will owe much to him. Translation is not the highest function of genius, yet where it is nobly fulfilled it deserves and commands our gratitude. Nor is this all. It is something more than a figure of speech by which HOMER, assisting in the person of Ganymede at the banquet of the gods, is made to distribute to his best lovers some portion of his own ambrosia.

Books Received.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston, 1870. *Put Yourself in His Place.* By CHARLES READE. Household edition.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. *Put Yourself in His Place.* By CHARLES READE. With illustrations.

—VIRTUE & YORSTON, New-York, 1870. *Leading Articles on Various Subjects.* By HUGH MILLER, author of *The Old Red Sandstone*, &c. Edited by his son-in-law, Rev. JOHN DAVIDSON.

—Ibid. *Pro Aris et Focis.* By the author of *Waiting for the Verdict*, &c.

—Ibid. *Haydn's Universal Dictionary of Biography from the Creation to the Present Time.* Edited by T. BERTRAND PRYNE, M. R. T., F. R. S. L., &c.

—D. & T. SADLIER & CO., New-York, 1870. *Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.* His political and military career, with selections from his speeches and writings. By Capt. W. F. LYONS.

—Ibid. *Hidden Saints; Life of Sœur Marie, the Workwoman of Liege.* By the author of *Wild Times*, &c.

—AUSTIN, JACKSON & CO., Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y. *American Womanhood—Its Peculiarities and Necessities.* By JAMES C. JACKSON, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of "Our Home on the Hill-Side," and author of *How to Treat the Sick without Medicine.*

—National Temperance Society, New-York, 1870. *Job Tufton's Rest, or Ways and Means;* a story of life's struggles. By CLARA LUCAS BALFOUR.

—WEED, PARSONS & CO., Albany, 1870. *Teuchsa Grondie;* a legendery poem. By LEVI BISHOP.

—G. P. PUTNAM & CO., New-York, 1870. *Memoirs Illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Evelyn, Esq., F. R. S.* Edited by WILLIAM BARRY, Esq., &c., &c.

—Ibid. *The History of English Poetry from the Eleventh to the Seventeenth Century.* By THOMAS WARTON, B. D., Poet Laureate, &c.

—D. APPLETON & CO., New-York, 1870. *Primitive Man.* By LOUIS FIGUIER. Revised translation. Illustrated.

—JAMES MILLER, New-York, 1870. *Bound Down, or Life and its Possibilities.* By ANNA M. FITCH.

—Ibid. *Sheridan's Troopers.* By DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM.

—LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, 1870. *Young Ship-Builders.* (Elm Island Stories.) By Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG.

—Ibid. *Life and Alone.*

CURRENT NOTES.

The Vermont Republican State Convention is to be held in Burlington on Wednesday.

Rhode Island is to have a board of female inspectors for its prisons.

Gov. REED, of Florida, vetoed nearly all the acts passed by the Legislature at its recent special session.

A movement is on foot looking to the organization of a National Board of Trade in Canada.

On Thursday next the West Virginia temperance men are requested to meet in convention in Grafton.

A railroad conductor in Maine has been on the road twenty years, has traveled 700,000 miles, and has never met with an accident.

The Rhode Island Legislature, at its recent session, passed an act fixing the time for holding elections for Congressmen in November.

A Southern Governor is credited with vetoing a bill passed by the Legislature "for bad spelling and nonsense generally."

The Republicans of the Third District of Indiana have nominated HENRY R. PRITCHARD for Congress. In the Eighth District Hon. JAMES N. TYNER has been renominated.

The Connecticut Legislature has created the office of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and has elected Hon. ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR to fill it.

The thunder-shower in Providence on Friday noon was something terrific. Three and fifteen-hundredths inches of rain fell in about an hour and a quarter.

The employes of one firm in Montreal were paid by the firm for the time they were absent repelling the Fenians. This liberal and loyal spirit was not emulated by many Montreal firms.

There is a proposition for a meeting of the early settlers of Kansas, in Lawrence, in September. The programme contemplates much good eating, some fine speaking, and a good deal of fun. Senator POMEROY is to foot the bills.

A Montreal bat maker made a cricket bat which he begged Prince ARTHUR to accept. Prince ARTHUR, however, "cannot accept presents," and soothed the man's tender feelings by buying it.

A Western regiment has adopted resolutions asking the Legislature of its State to make an appropriation to erect a monument to its dead, because it was the first to volunteer and "the last to witness the surrender of Gen. LEE."

Gov. HOFFMAN vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature regulating the size of fruit-barrels, because, as his private Secretary says, "the barrel for fruits was already fixed by law at so many quarts dry measure."

An Indiana young lady (she lives in Stark County) boasts of having two hundred correspondents, and that she devotes nearly all her time to letter-writing. It may be pleasant to her, but what of the two hundred?

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, of the 16th inst., reports that wheat was coming in faster than it could be stored, and at that date there were over one and a half million bushels in store in the various elevators of the city.

A call has been published for an independent Republican Convention in the Pittsburg (Penn.) District, to nominate a candidate for Congress. It is to be held July 6. The Pittsburg *Commercial* says it has a deep political significance.

There was a little flutter of surprise among the many attendants at a fashionable wedding in Pittsburg, Penn., on Friday, when, at the conclusion of the ceremony, one of the groomsmen led his fair companion forward, and they too were made one in the most "delightful" manner.

A Virginia man has petitioned the Legislature to grant him a divorce, but his wife has published a card stating her grievances and showing that the Legislature, if it would know the truth, must apply to her for information respecting "the amens and the amenities, so-called, of matrimonial life."

In a letter to a friend a United States Senator says: "I see but little left for me to live for and nothing valuable now in politics. An old man at fifty-four years. But life is not now measured by years—events make the sum of human life." And, previously, he says: "I have lived three lives already. How many more there are in store for me I cannot now know."

The Republican Convention for the Tenth District of Indiana was not harmonious, and about 300 delegates withdrew. Hon. WILLIAM WILLIAMS was renominated by those remaining, and the bolting delegates organized a meeting and nominated Gen. MILO S. HASCALL as an independent candidate. Gen. HASCALL accepted, and promised a thorough canvass of the district. Mr. WILLIAMS also accepted his nomination.

Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, has published another card in reference to the curious quarrel between him and other Democratic politicians of that State. He says that he will not fight a duel, that for more than thirty years he has been a professor of the Christian religion, that he is now Chief Magistrate of the State, and that nothing can induce him to stab Christianity or trample upon the majesty of the public laws which he is sworn to uphold.

Reports from the Oregon election to June 10, published in the San Francisco papers, say that the Republicans had nine Senators, the Democrats twelve, and there was one district in doubt. In the House the Republicans had certainly nineteen members, the Democrats twenty-three, and five were in doubt. The vote in many districts was very close, and it is reported that forty additional votes would have elected members enough to give the Republicans a handsome majority in the Legislature.

Alluding to the fact that the Tennessee Senate has passed the bill directing the Controller and Treasurer to reject the $885,000 of State bonds issued to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, the Nashville *Union* says: "After considering the vast public and private interests involved, the amount of country and individual subscriptions at stake, the legal questions involved, and the possible effect which the passage of the bill may have upon our State credit and fair name, we have been unable to satisfy ourselves of the justices or correctness of the measure."

A Canadian writes to the Montreal *Witness* asking these unpleasant questions: "Why have the Americans done away with the Reciprocity Treaty? Was it not on account of the evident sympathy shown here for Southerners? What was it to the Americans that our Government repaid the sum plundered at St. Albans, when the villains who did it were cheered and sympathized with, as you know yourself well? A gentleman who happened to be across the line when these robbers and marauders were let off in Montreal, told me nothing could exceed the indignation expressed there, and as just, I think, as our indignation now. I have no doubt myself if these raiders had been treated as they deserved, we should never have had a Fenian raid. And who but our Canadian Government is responsible for the Red River trouble?"

The Cook County (Illinois) Democratic Central Committee have published an explanation of their reasons for declining to call a convention to nominate party candidates for the judicial places to be filled on the 2d of July, which reasons, the Chicago *Times* says, are the reasons which have always caused Democrats and the Democratic Party to deprecate partisan nominations for judicial offices. The Committee say: "There is, we believe, a growing desire, not only with the Democratic Party but with the public generally, to see our judiciary elevated above the baneful influence which connection with political parties engenders. We believe that candidates for judicial offices should be chosen on the ground of their personal merit and legal qualifications, rather than on the ground of their political associations."

THE CROPS.

The Prospect in Delaware.

From the Wilmington Republican, June 13.

Mr. D. J. POGUE, an extensive agriculturist in the vicinity of Christiana, informs us that the prospect for wheat, grass, potatoes and all different kinds of vegetables promise an abundance. The recent wet weather has greatly damaged the corn, particularly on low grounds. Apples, cherries and pears promise a fair yield.

Reports from Missouri and Illinois.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 13.

During the past week a good deal of rain has fallen, and the weather has been cool, but the crops are coming along nicely, generally considered.

From a gentleman just arrived from portions of Southern Illinois, we learn that the work of harvesting the new crop of wheat has commenced. The wheat is described as long-headed, well filled and thick upon the ground. The berry is large, plump and bright.

The General Prospect in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, June 14.

During several weeks, and ever since the wheat was sowed and the Spring crops planted, we have had, in all parts of the State, abundance of rain, and the weather has been generally cool, and favorable to wheat, oats, grass and potatoes. Wheat is especially thrifty and promising, and spread well on the ground, and has a rank growth, which gives token of an abundant harvest. It is the general opinion that no more acres were planted with wheat than last year, notwithstanding the increase in the number of farms opened and the land under the plow. Potatoes look well, the cool, wet weather having caused the vines to grow luxuriantly, and it has been destruction to the bug. Corn is backward, but not unpromising. This crop does not usually come forward rapidly till the hot days of harvest, nearly its entire growth being developed in the months of July and August. There is no reason to doubt a plentiful crop. Oats, barley, peas and other crops look remarkably well, and the meadows are rank, and indicate heavy labor for the haying hands.

Wheat, Corn and Oats in Kansas.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, June 11.

A gentleman who has traveled over thirteen counties of the State during the last month, tells us that he never saw so fine a stand of corn before in Kansas. The present prospects are that the crop will be a very large one.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, June 12.

The recent rains throughout the State will put a quietus upon all "old croakers" about drouths in Kansas. The prospect for a large crop of wheat, corn and oats has never been more flattering than at this time, since the first settling of the State. The crops throughout Douglas County especially promise a very large and fruitful yield.

From the Fort Scott Monitor, June 15.

The recent frequent and copious rain showers have had a wonderful effect on crops of all kinds. The wheat will be an average yield, while the breadth sown is perhaps twice as great as any previous year. The oat crop is a little short in some localities, but on the whole will be fair. Barley, corn and potatoes are in their glory. Corn is very promising; the dry weather during the month of May enabled farmers to thoroughly cultivate the corn, and it is now as black as need be, and growing finely. Immigrants need have no fears of starvation in this direction. If the weather continues favorable for a few weeks longer we can feed 200,000 immigrants another year in Southern Kansas alone.

Another Favorable Report from Ohio.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, June 10.

Farmers report that the rain of the last few days has done a vast amount of good. Rain never came when it was more needed, and the showers seemed to produce just the right effect. The results have taken all the heavy ballast out of farm conversation, and a great many habitual croakers have ventured to speak a cheerful word or two. Meadows, it is now said, may yet do tolerably well. Clover-fields give fair promise, and wheat is maturing in very good shape. Considerable attention is being given to broom-corn in this county. The breadth planted is about the same as last year, but the prospect is much better.

Indiana Promises a Three-Fourths Crop.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 15.

The continuous five weeks' drouth, extending through May and to the 4th of June, led to the most gloomy apprehensions as to all the Summer crops of grass, wheat, rye, oats, corn, garden vegetables and fruits. Corn, the great staple, where early planted, was slow of growth, and the late planted did not appear above ground. The wheat was thin in the fields, the plant did not stool out, but was of dwarf growth, commencing to head near the ground. The recent rains have materially improved the prospect of all crops. Corn has a good stand—all, late and early, is up and vigorously growing; most of the fields have been plowed, and the appearance of the growing crop was never better. The blighted grass and meadow lands have put on a new growth, and there will be no failure of the hay crop. Wheat is growing finely, with broad, generous heads, and the grain is filling in full, round and plump. We shall probably not have a yield so large as last year, but a full three-fourths crop is assured, unless the wet weather is prolonged to the introduction of rust.

The Harvest in Tennessee.

From the Knoxville Chronicle, June 14.

Some of our farmers south of the river are cutting wheat, and others will do so in a few days. A little rust has been discovered, but not sufficient to do any damage. If the corn crop is a good one bread will be cheap this Fall.

Too Much Rain in Kentucky.

From the Paducah (Ky.) Herald, June 14.

The heavy and almost constant rains of the past several days have done much injury to the crops, and farmers throughout the Purchase are now complaining as much about too great a quantity of rain as they were recently complaining about the drouth. It is very hard to get things just right, especially when we have to depend upon what sometimes seems the utter perversity of the elements.

Tobacco, Wheat and Oats in Virginia.

From the Danville (Va.) Register, June 15.

The rainy season has continued, with but little intermission, ever since the commencement of the year, and the farmers are consequently greatly retarded in their operations. We have not had such freshets as have prevailed in some other sections, and the crops upon our low lands have, of course, suffered less from that cause; but the lands generally have been too wet to work, and the grass and weeds are beginning to assume a very formidable appearance. The tobacco crop has been planted and is growing off finely. The quantity planted is said to be larger than usual. Wheat and oats are looking well, the former having escaped the rust thus far. Harvesting will commence in a few days, and a cessation of the rains during that important period will enable farmers to secure fair crops. Much of this article must necessarily be consumed upon the farms to make up for the deficiency of the last crop of corn, which is pretty well exhausted.

Southern Corn and Cotton Crops.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, June 8.

The weather during the week has been warm and clear, with showers to sprinkle over several sections hereabouts, just enough to refresh growing fields and make farmers happy. In every quarter from Georgia to Texas the crops are reported excellent. On the Gulf coast the long dry spell is said to have retarded cotton and corn, but the timely showers of last week have brought them out beautifully. In this neighborhood squares are forming on all early plantings of cotton, and a sample of green stalks now lies on our table, raised above here on Island No. 40, over eighteen inches high, and with ten well-formed squares on each stalk, while the plant looks fresh and vigorous enough to branch out and make fifty squares before the season wanes. This is a fair sample of the whole field, and similar to several exhibited to us during the past week. When a square forms there will be a boll, and ten well-matured bolls on stalks three feet apart will produce half a bale to the acre. From this it will be apparent that beyond doubt we are to have a large yield this year, even should the future prove unpropitious, which, at present, is not likely. There is no cause for complaint anywhere, that we have yet heard from.

Continued Rains in South Carolina.

From the Charleston Courier, June 15.

We hear fears expressed that the continued rains will seriously damage the prospects of the growing cotton crop, which bid fair in the early part of the season to exceed that of any year since the war. We learn that in some localities the plant already shows unmistakable evidence of rust. Corn generally looks well and promises a good yield.

Rain in Georgia.

From the Macon Telegraph, June 15.

From after sundown on Monday night to 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, we had in this vicinity remarkably heavy showers. And again in the evening, after 4 o'clock, gentle showers began to fall. The ground is now thoroughly saturated. We have rain enough for the present. Vegetation of all kinds thriving.

The Season in Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 14.

We receive from every quarter of the country the most encouraging accounts of the crops. The season thus far has been very favorable to cane, cotton and corn. Frequent rains have moistened the earth and the sun has given strength and vigor to the plants. There is a general hopefulness among the cultivators, and if worms or some other casualty do not occur, there is every prospect of large crops.

The Condition in Canada.

From the London (Ont.) Free Press, June 13.

Reports as to the progress of the crops, and the prospect of a good yield, are at present anything but encouraging. Fall wheat in Lincoln, South Wentworth and a part of Brant, promises a much lower average yield than for many years past. In Ancaster Township, and some parts of Barton, to such an extent is the Fall wheat injured that several farmers have plowed up several fields of it. In the locality of Grand River, and more especially south of it, a better appearance is presented.

From the Quebec Mercury, June 10.

The country already shows the good effects of the steady rain of the last two days, and the meadows and fields have benefited much by the needed moisture.

From the Ottawa News, June 11.

A gentleman who has been through a good portion of Gloucester Township assures us that the grain crops are growing well and that the recent rain came time enough to insure their safety. He believes that all kinds of grain crops will be good this year. The hay, however, is a complete failure. If the hay is as badly destroyed by the continued drouth in the other Ottawa districts as in this hay will again reach $20 a ton.

From the Montreal Witness, June 17.

The recent rains have benefited the country very much, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter just received from Hawkesbury: "Early green crops have suffered, and garden plants generally have been scorched with the early and unusual hot, dry weather of the latter end of May and beginning of June. But now that we have had copious rains, and, at intervals, to suit the growing crops, than which nothing could have been more opportune, their present condition is very promising. Potatoes and corn are doing well, and wheat and oats are looking extremely well; but it is rather soon yet to give an opinion as to the yield that may be expected. Where farmers have availed themselves of the early season, their crops will be from fifteen to twenty-five days earlier than last year. The hay crop promised to be light, but the late rains have improved its appearance very much, and a fair yield will, probably, be the result. Fruit is likely to be abundant. Strawberries will be plentiful, if we may judge by the appearance of the wild ones. Unfortunately, farmers generally do not cultivate strawberries and other fruits, as much as they do less paying crops."

Letter from Hon. William H. Seward.

On the occasion of the formal opening of the Cherry Valley and Sharon Railroad, on Wednesday, when a jubilee celebration was held, at which Hon. JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, Judge WILLIAM CAMPBELL and Hon. AMASA J. PARKER made speeches, the following interesting letter from Ex-Secretary SEWARD was read:

AUBURN, June 9, 1870.

My Dear Judge Campbell:

You tell me that on the 15th of this month the Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad, built by a company of which you are President, will be opened for travel, and that the old town of Cherry Valley proposes to roast an ox, to call in the people of the surrounding country, and to give thanks generally.

You tell me, also, my dear Judge, what I could very well understand even without being told, that this is the beginning of a new era in the history of your old town, which has been in a great degree isolated for the last half century. You give me, moreover, a reassurance, of what I can not but hope will always be true, that Cherry Valley has a grateful recollection of my friendship and partiality for her in the past. Resting upon these pleasing statements, you ask me to visit Cherry Valley on the occasion of the proposed celebration.

So then, my dear Judge, another of the romances of my life is being brought to its end, and that, too, by your officious hand. It is almost fifty years since I chose the sequestered region of Otsego and the isolated town of Cherry Valley, where Dr. NOTT had preached, for pleasure transit and sojourn, avoiding the busy thoroughfare of the Mohawk Valley. I never since have failed to renew my excursions there, in Winter and in Summer, when required leisure permitted. It was from the hospitalities received on such occasions that a friendship, which I trust is mutual, grew up between the people of Cherry Valley and myself.

The people of Cherry Valley could give no higher proof of their confidence in my friendship, than they do in asking me to a feast to be given in honor of the inauguration of the new era of their prosperity, which involves the breaking up of so many pleasant memories of past friendships. In my whole life I have been the subject of only one other such demonstration of confidence.

I spent ten years of time and as many thousands of money in effecting the construction of a railroad from tide-water to the lakes, through the emulous town in which I live. After few years' trial, the railroad proprietors discovered that they could shorten up the route between its two ends by building a track on a more northern route, leaving Auburn high upon the banks of the Owasco, seven miles distant from the new road. They had the impertinence to ask me not merely to celebrate, but to be the orator in celebrating their new achievement, by which Auburn and I were doomed to partial isolation. They said that what was a loss to us was an advantage to the public. Will you believe me, Judge, that I had the weakness to go and do it?

So in the present case. I shall not be very late in going to Cherry Valley to congratulate my friends there. I cannot, however, go now. Years ago some accidents befell me, the effects of which, combining with the wear of sedentary occupations, have been gradually impairing the muscular power of my right arm. It has for some years refused to write as much as I willed, and for the past two years has been so ungracious as to hesitate at shaking hands with numerous friends in crowded assemblies.

I have found it necessary, therefore, to subject it to surgical treatment. The surgical treatment I find most beneficial and hopeful, is the raising of blisters upon the palm of the hand. I am now practicing this operation with effect by the daily and constant use of the oar and wheel-barrow. Although I might expect to find these instruments in Cherry Valley and the many other places to which my friends are kindly inviting me, yet it is only here, in my own grounds, and on our own Oswego Lake, that I can hope to find the indolence which is necessary for using them.

Please, my dear Judge, express my most affectionate remembrance to the people of Cherry Valley and of the surrounding country, and assure them of my sincere joy and sympathy with them on the happy event which they are to celebrate.

I am, my dear Judge CAMPBELL, your faithful friend,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mrs. Stanton on the Tribune's Magnanimity to Women.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Sun:*

SIR: When to defend myself I am compelled to reflect in any way on one of my own sex, I choose rather to suffer wrong than to resent a personal attack, especially when no question of principle is involved.

For the supposed Princess EDITHA, a young, unprotected girl, whose life I am told has been hedged about with many difficulties, and whose trials have in a measure clouded her intellect, I have the deepest sympathy, and with a sheltering pity would pardon her misstatements. When I read her first card, attributing the failure of her lecture in Steinway Hall to me, I said: Well, if the poor child can cover her retreat with my shield, let her; and nothing would have induced me to add one shaft to the many falling about her.

But as some chivalric knight (not of my own household) saw fit to break a lance in my defense in your journal, I would simply say, for his honor, that the facts as stated in the *Sun* are substantially correct.

I was urged to preside on that occasion and introduce the Princess, and did so at great inconvenience to myself. I made no suggestions to her whatever in regard to her dress or address, as I never saw her face until five minutes before we went on the platform; and I made no remark to her while speaking, except to say, "Go on," when she turned and asked me if she had spoken too long.

The New-York *Tribune* has made this affair of the Princess the occasion of several very low, ungentlemanly attacks on me, in rather a worse tone than usual, as Mr. WHITELAW REID, the feeble managing editor, always embraces the opportunity of Mr. GREELEY's absence or sickness to fire his little pop-guns on subjects and persons beyond his comprehension.

I chanced to fall under the ban of Mr. REID's disapprobation about a year ago, by allowing ANNA DICKINSON to defend herself in the *Revolution*, when assailed by him in the *Tribune*, and by adding some good-natured irony in the editorial columns.

As this young gentleman does not hold a ready pen, he has never been able to meet the combined attack satisfactorily to himself, and so he has nursed his wrath to keep it warm, and has growled through the entire year.

Mr. WHITELAW REID does not believe in woman's suffrage, or in strong-minded women, for the very good reason stated by SYDNEY SMITH long ago. As that keen observer said, "There always has been and always will be a class of men in the world so exceedingly small, that if women were educated there would be nothing left below them." Yours, respectfully,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.
HIGHWOOD PARK, Tenafly, N. J., June 17, 1870.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Country Board—The Independence of Farmers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter from "Cincinnatus," of Litchfield, Conn., in your issue of this day, assigns as a reason for the neglect Summer boarders receive at the hands of those they contract with for maintenance, that farmers are "too independent to wait on city people, not needing their money bad enough," &c., &c. As he has evidently had some experience in this line allow me to suggest that a man is never independent in a commercial transaction—he must give value for value. I notice when our country friends come to town they are very scrupulous and exact in their dealings, not to say close, and are very careful to get their money's worth. There is no favor expected on either side, in boarding in the country, beyond the usual courtesies of civilized life, but these are apt to be strained past observance when one is furnished with third-rate fare and no-rate cooking in return for first-class pay. "Let not the shoe-maker go beyond his last;" in other words parties should be sure, when they make an arrangement, to furnish reasonably good board or anything else, that they are able to carry it out.

EGBERT POMEROY WATSON.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 15, 1870.

The German Steam-ship Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in this morning's issue, that the time of the steamers of the "Williams & Guion, and of the German Companies, with but one or two exceptions, has been unquestionably slow," are certainly true, so far as regards the former line, and the mercantile community have often had good reason to complain about their time in delivering the mails. You do injustice, however, to the German lines. Their regular mail boats, leaving here on Tuesdays and Saturdays, are making as fast time as any steamers ever made, the fastest English and French boats not excepted, and no complaints have been made about their delivery of the mails.

A GERMAN.
No. 15 MAIDEN-LANE, Thursday, June 16, 1870.

Card from the Mayor's Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Mayor requests me to state in reply to an item in Saturday's TIMES, which charges a policeman with brutality in killing a dog near the City Hall, that he has made proper inquiry into the matter, and is certain the reporter was misinformed. If the facts of the article were correct the strictures of the TIMES were just. But upon authority of Sergt. COOPER, (of the City Hall Precinct,) who saw the occurrence, the simple facts appear that the dog had snapped at some children in the Park, and his actions alarmed the owner, who requested Patrolman BRAMMERHOP to kill the animal. Sergt. COOPER asserts that the cries of the dog were uttered before the striking of the one blow that killed him.

Very truly yours, J. C. GOLDSMITH,
Sten. Secretary.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 18, 1870.

Lothair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Nothing is easier than to throw ridicule upon any book, particularly if the reviewer does not hesitate to use coarse abuse, or to make indelicate allusions which are only too well understood by many of his readers. Such a style of composition is that of the reviewer who criticises the late novel of Mr. DISRAELI in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*; and, whatever may be thought of *Lothair* as a literary production, the review of that work contained in the magazine to which allusion has just been made, will certainly be regretted by every right-minded person who shall peruse it. As for the gross personal allusions and the blasphemous sentences contained in the article, these are beneath contempt.

NOT A CRITIC.
WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1870.

White Slaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see the *Sun* has a plea for the women, under head of "White Slaves." I wish every paper in the country would take up the cry. Nothing can be much more barbarous than to make women and young girls stand all day. From their physical organization it is the height of cruelty. They are subject to all sorts of ailments and diseases that are aggravated by standing, and there are times when the agony and distress of body would be by men unbearable. You editors, being of the opposite sex, cannot know the suffering that is endured, under penalty of starvation, entailing disorders, where the person might otherwise be healthy, and occasioning the most disastrous results to young girls.

A MOTHER.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 16, 1870.

The Fourth of July—Annual Parade of the National Guard.

Major-Gen. SHALER, commanding the First Division, National Guard, has issued the following order relative to the annual Summer parade of his command on the 4th of July:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 4.—I.—This Division will parade for review and in celebration of the ninety-fourth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, on the 4th of July next.

II.—The troops will be formed at 7 o'clock A. M., in deployed line, as follows:

The First Brigade Infantry on the west side of Broadway, left resting on Fourteenth-street.

The Second Brigade Infantry on the south side of Fourteenth-street and west side of Fifth-avenue, right resting on University-place.

The Third Brigade Infantry on the west side of Fifth-avenue, on the left of the Second Brigade.

The First Brigade Cavalry on the west side of Fifth-avenue, north side of Thirty-fourth-street and East side of Madison-avenue, on the left of the Third Brigade.

Battalions B, C, and K, Artillery, will be posted around Union-square, under the direction of the Chief of Artillery.

III.—Brigade Commanders will report to the Chief of Staff, corner of Fourteenth-street, as soon as their respective commands are formed.

IV.—Capt. E. M. LE MOYNE, commanding Battery G, will detail a section of his battery with 24-pounder howitzers, under Lieut. S. M. WRIGHT, to fire a national salute on the Battery at meridian.

V.—The line of march and point of review will be hereafter announced.

By order of Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.
CARL JUSSEN, Major, A. D. C., and Act'g-Ass't Adj.-Gen.

Carriage Accident in Central Park—Narrow Escape of Two Ladies.

Mrs. ROBERTSON, a young English lady, recently arrived in America, and at present residing on Staten Island, while driving her sister, Miss ADELAIDE RAYTEL, in a light carriage, drawn by a pair of young Canadian horses, in Central Park, yesterday afternoon, was run into by a buggy steered by some blundering Jehu, and her horses, becoming unmanageable, ran away at full speed. The lady, who is well known in her own country as a fearless horsewoman and an accomplished whip, held on to the lines, "roping" her fiery and ungovernable team with indomitable pluck and coolness; but in rounding a sharp corner the pole snapped, and the carriage was overturned, throwing its fair occupants to the ground with considerable violence. Beyond a few bruises and scratches, however, both the ladies escaped serious injury. The lady's husband, accompanied by another gentleman, both of whom were riding saddle-horses in the wake of the carriage, made several abortive attempts to "head off" the runaway team—only coming up with it in time to witness, but not to prevent, the catastrophe, and to assist in procuring another carriage to convey the ladies home. The team, valued at from $1,500 to $2,000, sustained serious damage. The cause of all the mischief managed to get away before his identity and address could be ascertained.

The New-Jersey West Line Railroad—The Directors Charged with a Stupendous Fraud—A Lawsuit in Prospect.

The inhabitants of the townships situated on the line of the New-Jersey West Line Railway (formerly known as the Passaic Valley and Peapack Railroad) are just now in a state of considerable excitement over the action of the directors in mortgaging their franchises and property for $3,000,000. A meeting of the citizens of Summit and New-Providence has been recently held at Summit to protest against this action of the Company, and to take measures to enforce the agreement which it is said was originally entered into by the Company when the townships were first bonded to aid its construction. This road, like the greater part of the roads now building in New-Jersey, was located to pass through certain townships upon the agreement of the citizens to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money to take the Company's stock. Liberal subscriptions were obtained, but after the bargain was made the Company mortgaged their property for $3,000,000, giving first mortgage bonds. It is claimed by the townships that, according to the agreement under which they invested in the stock of the road, the township subscriptions were to stand in the nature of a first lien upon the road, and they now demand that the amount of their subscription be taken in the first mortgage bonds instead of the Company's stock. This the Company refuse to concede, and the bonders threaten to carry the case into the Supreme Court. The bonding law does not make the discrimination for which the citizens contend, and it is doubtful if the necessary decree can be obtained from the Courts.

Mr. JOHN H. LYON, the well-known President of the Company, has resigned, and Ex-Senator ANDERSON has been appointed in his place.

Widening Broadway.

As already stated in the TIMES, the Public Park Commissioners intend to widen Broadway, between Chambers-street and Barclay, by adding to the carriage-way the present sidewalk running on the west side of the City Hall Park. This will make an addition of nearly seventeen feet to the carriage-way, and will certainly be a much-needed and most judicious improvement. A sidewalk will be constructed in the Park within the line of the old railing, which is now being removed. The improvement, however, cannot be carried out until the officials in charge of the new Post-office building set back their fence to the line first designated. At present this fence encroaches to the extent of seventy feet in the Park. It is probable that the sidewalk on the east side of the Park will also eventually be added to the roadway on that side. It would seem, indeed, as if this were even a more needed improvement than the widening of Broadway, for, at present, the sidewalk on Park-row is, at certain times of the day, absolutely dangerous to pedestrians, in consequence of the cars being allowed to run so near to the curb-stone.

First Baptist Church Sunday-School Anniversary.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the Sunday-school of the First Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Park-avenue, took place last evening. At the morning service a sermon was preached by the pastor, J. D. ANDERSON, D. D., who read his text from a Bible which, 115 years ago, had been used in the first church then located in Horse, and Cart, now known as Gold-street. The services in the afternoon were held in the lecture or Sunday-school room, up stairs, the air of which was laden with the sweet perfume of innumerable baskets of rich flowers. After a word of welcome from the Pastor, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, repeated his familiar and forcible sermon, known as the "Snow-ball" sermon. He was followed by Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, Rev. J. L. HART, of the Mariners' Church, and several others, in appropriate and interesting addresses. In the evening there was a large reunion of former Superintendents, teachers, scholars and their friends. The exercises consisted of prayer, singing and addresses by many of the old laborers in the school. Mr. CONROY, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. TAYLOR and several others connected with the school in its earlier years, repeated many reminiscences connected with its origin and growth, of much interest to those present. The attendance was very large and the exercises unusually interesting.

Music in the Public Parks.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Mount Morris-square today, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "La Vie Parisienne"..........Offenbach
2. Overture, "Raymond"..........A. Thomas
3. Air, "When the Quiet Moon is Beaming"..........Schoendorf
4. Waltz, "Morgenblaetter"..........J. Strauss

PART II.

5. Grand selection from "L'Africaine"....Meyerbeer
6. Fantasia on "Scotch Airs"..........D. Wiegand
7. Galop, "Damen"..........Parlow
8. Air, "Bright Star of Hope"..........Halevy

PART III.

9. Overture, "Pique Dame"..........Suppe
10. Selection from "Dinorah"..........Meyerbeer
11. Polka, "Electric"..........H. Sanderson
12. March, "Mount Morris"..........G. Wiegand

Popular Airs.

Musical entertainments will also be given on Tuesday in Tompkins-square, on Wednesday in Washington-square, on Thursday in Madison-square, and on Friday at the Battery, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Preferred Criminal Causes only.

Cases may be submitted at the opening of the Court by consent of both parties. The following are among those having preference on the criminal calendar:

Nos.	Nos.
4—McDonald vs. The People.	8—Hanagan vs. The People.
5—Allen vs. The People.	9—Purcell vs. The People.
6—Bradley vs. The People.	27—Remsen vs. The People
7—Castignato vs. The People.	28—Castegnette vs. The People.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

In this branch there is no calendar, but the Court will open at 10½ A. M., for decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos. 239, 285 and 286.

The above causes are transferred to third Monday June calendar. No calendar balance of this week.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned till Monday, June 27, 1870.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell	6656—Walsh vs. Sexton.
1463—First Nat. Bank of Cincinnati vs. Kelly.	336—Drake vs. Barstow.
272—Wright vs. Boose.	1564—Nat. Bank of North America vs. Fergus Penistor et al.
446—Cook vs. Kelly.	430—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan vs. Durfee.
2320—Dalton et al. vs. Gilbertson.	1624—Condict vs. Van Buren.
126½.—Arctic Life Ins. Co. vs. Austin.	1626—Chesnut vs. Shipman.
1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly.	1628—Hecksher vs. McDermott.
1588—Cady vs. Kelly.	163—Toby vs. Comstock.
1104—Redpath vs. Wells.	1630—Carter vs. Joy.
1306—Wilson vs. Outerbridge.	
1406—Schuster vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1879—Mayhew vs. McElvare.	1717—Begler vs. Pierce.
1650—Shaughnessy, by guardian, vs. Agart.	1593—Puleston vs. Wallace.
333—Albertis vs. Allerton.	1015—Shaefer vs. O'Brien.
334—Same vs. Same.	1529—Bennet vs. Brinker.
335—Same vs. Same.	1573—Lee vs. Collins.
1989—Hamburger vs. Jones	1465—Faron vs. Richardson.
1013—Katz vs. O'Brien.	3215—Hoy vs. Reade.
	1389—Bamberger vs. Woodhull.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1208—McDaniel vs. O'Brien.	2230—Germer vs. Reymert.
476—DeWolf vs. Crandell.	2232—Diecks et al. vs. Ashby.
2216—Graff vs. Hart.	2234—Cook et al. vs. Dale Manufacturing Co.
2160—Schlesinger vs. Hexter.	2236—Solomon vs. Strom.
2220—Baxter vs. Seymour.	2240—Hayes vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
2222—Morgan vs. Richards.	2242—McLeod vs. Montanut L. & S. Co.
2224—Eagleson vs. Ritch.	2244—Nussbaum vs. Smith.
2228—Schofield vs. Whitelegge.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
193—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	686—Schneider vs. Ahern.
194—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	678—Dymond vs. Gillies.
911—Schwartz vs. O'Brien	1986—Bowne vs. Childs.
94—Darrow vs. Hamill.	700—Graham vs. Fitzgerald.
183—Van Loan vs. Jacob.	322—Waldeck vs. Rindskon
670—Auja vs. Levy.	470—Hart vs. Devlin.
648—Hermes vs. Blanck.	1143—Levy vs. Schoonberger.
336—Nuhn vs. Terhune.	

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Held by Pratt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
38—McLaughlin vs. Johnson.	50—Jackson vs. Powers.
44—Mullen vs. O'Brien.	51—Same vs. Same.
34—Richards vs. Hannan.	63—Young vs. Mecklier.
68—Brainerd vs. McCormick.	65—Walter vs. White et al.
100—Miller vs. Jachens.	67—House vs. McCormick.
122—Dougherty vs. Stafford et al.	70—Sheridan vs. Worth.
20—Gregory vs. Drake et al.	72—Sheridan vs. McCole.
96—Ingraham vs. Maghee.	74—Martenso vs. Lawrence et al.
120—McCroskey vs. Richardson.	90—Packer vs. Lindeman.
34—Whitman vs. Webber et al.	99—Williams vs. People's Fire Ins. Co.
35—Weigert vs. Lautzer.	105—McKinley vs. Christian.
17—Barnard vs. Wintzen.	108—Spooner vs. Porter.
21—Turnbull vs. Ring.	109—Spooner vs. Meigs & Porter.
22—McBain vs. Ring.	121—Lawrence vs. Ritter.
27—Williams vs. Mech'cs' & Traders' Fire Ins. Co.	125—McGuigan vs. City of Brooklyn.
30—Cuthbert vs. Bridge, &c.	127—Bangs vs. City of Brooklyn.
32—Beckmeyer vs. Hannon.	130—Fenney vs. Hickey et al.
37—Strues vs. Bennett.	131—Goodspeed vs. White.
45—Wilson vs. Keer.	132—Shupe vs. Halligan.
	133—Tice vs. Libby.
	134—Doherty vs. Farrell.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
49—Kemp vs. Spanton.	135—Fuls vs. Rosengarden.
125—Merritt et al. vs. Donevan.	136—Catherwood vs. Reilly.
126—Heather vs. Hemmett et al.	137—Schumacker vs. Mitchell.
127—Tighe vs. Connolly.	138—Gill vs. Anderton.
128—Murray vs. Connolly.	139—Garrett vs. Baker.
129—Mead vs. Strausbury et al.	140—Gellibrand vs. Lawrence.
130—Sutton vs. Maynard et al.	141—Schaefer vs. Spitzer.
132—Jackson vs. Rodgers.	142—Schaefer vs. Lichtenstadt.
133—Durham vs. Boyle.	143—Lander vs. Allen et al.
134—Kernan vs. Grogan.	144—Neidlinger vs. Jones.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

IN ADMIRALTY.

The following decisions were announced on Saturday:

Joshua Atkins et al. vs. The ship *Helen R. Cooper* and steam-tug *R. L. Mabey*; decree affirmed with costs.

George Hummell vs. The propeller *R. W. Burrows* and the steam-boat *Bordentown*; each one of the claimants to pay one-half the damages and costs sustained by the libelant.

The Hoboken Land Improvement Company vs. The steamer *Cayuga*; decree affirmed with costs.

George Shaw et al. vs. the steam-boat *Bridgeport*; decree affirmed.

United States vs. the bark *John Griffin*; decree reserved.

Miguel A. de Herrera vs. the bark *Acme*; the decree awards payment to the libelant, the amount due to them as ascertained and awarded in the District Court, with their costs in that Court, and payment of the residue of the proceeds of sale to the appellant, without costs to either party, on the appeal to the Circuit Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Jones, Monell and Freedman.

TRANSFER OF BILLS OF LADING.

James Bishop & Co. vs. The Empire Transportation Company.—It appeared in this case that the plaintiffs had bought a bill of lading from the shipper of certain goods on the defendants' line. When the merchandise reached its destination, the bill of lading was presented and the freight tendered, but the corporation defendant refused to deliver the property on the ground that the bill of lading contained a clause providing that property shipped under it should be retained for arrearages of freight due by the owner and consignee. Plaintiffs demur to this defense, upon the ground that the shipper had no knowledge of this clause in the bill of lading, and it was, therefore, no part of the contract between him and the carrier. The plaintiffs contend that the bill of lading must be construed according to the laws of Pennsylvania; and upon the theory that the same rule which obtains in the case of clauses limiting the carrier's liability should prevail here, they quote the Pennsylvania decisions to show that such clauses should be blazoned in larger letters than the body of the instrument. They further contend, however, that the principles which govern the Courts in presuming the assent of the shipper, to a clause limiting the carrier's liability, from the mere fact of the shipper's acceptance of the bill of lading, are wholly inapplicable to the clause in question. A limitation of the carrier's liability is an essential part of every bill of lading, to which a shipper has naturally to look in sending his goods for transportation. But a clause providing for a general lien has nothing to do with the ordinary transaction of shipment; on the contrary, it is a departure from the common law rule which provides that a right of lien will be lost upon surrender of possession, and in view of which every shipper is, in law, held to contract. Finally the holders of this bill of lading claim that the Court should not make a contract for the shipper, which it is clear from the nature of the business he cannot reasonably be presumed to have assented to. On the other hand, the defendant contended that a carrier could bind a shipper to any clause in a bill of lading, and that the clause in question is not against public policy. They claim that the shipper, by accepting the bill of lading, had bound himself by all the clauses contained therein, and that the Courts should not interfere with the contracts.

Edward L. Andrews for the plaintiffs; John L. Cadwallader for defendant. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JUNE 18.

Before Judge Freedman.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

Margaret Sarah Welsh by John F. Welch, Guardian, vs. Lewis A. Sayre.—This is an action to recover $20,000 damages for alleged malpractice. The circumstances are as follows: In March, 1868, the plaintiff was being treated by defendant for an abscess on the hip, and in his treatment it is charged that defendant punctured the hip-joint and let out the sinovial fluid, resulting in illness and permanent lameness. The cause came up for trial in the Superior Court, but was referred to referees by consent of counsel. Plaintiff, in bringing his action, claimed to have acted on the opinion of Drs. Carnochan and Parker, as to the malpractice. Defendant claimed to have operated at a point about two and a half inches from that charged in the complaint. The referees in the case were William C. Traphagan, Benjamin Estes and Dr. John Swinburne. After the testimony had been submitted the referees reported, among other facts, as follows: The defendant, on consultation with other surgeons in attendance, operated upon plaintiff for an abscess in the region of the hip, and in making such operation used due and proper care and skill, and caused large quantities of pus to escape from the abscess; that in making such operation he did not puncture the hip joint or injure it in the manner claimed, and that the result was to benefit the child; that the child was in no way subjected to any injury, and that the operation was necessary for the benefit of her health. Judgment was accordingly rendered in favor of defendant. A motion is now made on an order to show cause why Dr. Swinburne, one of the referees, should not be removed and some one else substituted.

The motion was denied.

Edwin James and Mr. Crook for plaintiff; P. J. Gage, Ira Schaffer and James B. McKean for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 18, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R..115	$3,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs 95
16,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C...118⅛	20,000 do....bet. call 94¾
13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛	20,000 do.......... 94¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........113⅝	200 Erie Railway...... 23½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅝	200 do.......... 25⅛
104,000 do.......b3.113⅝	200 do.......... 25⅛
70,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 61⅛	268 Erie Railway Pf... 45
10,000 do.......... 61⅛	400 Har. R.....bet. call.145½
10,000 do.......... 61⅛	100 Col. C. & Ind. Cen. 22½
20,000 do.......... 61⅛	100 do.......... 22⅛
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, n... 26	100 do.......... 22⅛
15,000 N. C. Sp'l Tax.. 25	225 Reading Railroad.107⅛
3,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 94½	500 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 99⅛
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 95	100 do.......... 99⅛
2,000 Erie, 3d M...... 91	100 do....bet. call 99⅛
9,000 Erie, 4th M...... 84	1400 do.......... 99⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. Gold B. 93½	500 do.......s3 99⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. 98⅛	500 L. S. & M. So. R. c.100⅛
5,000 Union Pac. 1st. 87½	100 do.......s3.100⅛
2,000 W. U. Tel., 7s B. 89⅛	200 do.......b3.100⅛
2,000 N. J. Cen. n. b..102⅛	1900 do....bet. call.100⅛
50,000 C., C. & In. C., 1st. 84	200 do.......b3.100⅛
1,000 C., C. & In. C., 2d. 68½	30 Panama Railroad.143
5,000 do.......... 69	50 Ill. Cen. Railroad.141⅛
6,000 N. Mo. 1st M. B. 89	200 Clev. & Pitts. R....109⅛
200 Del. & H. Canal..125	400 do.......... 109⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md... 28	21 do.......... 110
100 Mariposa Pf....... 16	100 C. & N. W. Pf....s3. 90⅛
100 do.......... 15⅛	200 do.......... 90⅛
300 West. Un. Tel...... 35⅛	300 Chic. & R. I. R....121⅛
200 Atlantic M. S.S.Co 35⅛	100 do.......... 121⅛
300 do.......... 35⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul R. 68
100 do.......... 35⅛	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 82⅛
100 do.......... 36	200 do.......... 82⅛
150 Adams Ex. Co...... 64⅛	100 do....bet. call 82⅛
100 do....bet. call 64⅛	200 Tol., W. & West... 59⅛
200 U. S. Ex.......... 45⅛	7 Tol., W. & West. Pf 74⅛
75 do....bet. call 45⅛	10 Chic. & Alton R...118⅛
63 Am. M. U. Ex....... 46⅛	5 Han. & St. Jos. R. 120
100 do....bet. call 46⅛	200 do.......... 121
	100 do.......... 121⅛

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$40,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62, s3..........112⅛	50 Wells-Fargo Ex... 16⅛
1,000 do.......... 112⅛	200 N. Y. C & H.R.R., bet. call.......... 99⅛
61,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 s3..........113⅛	10000 N.Y.C. & H. Ctfs. 94⅛
2,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, n.113⅛	300 do....bet. call 94⅛
2,000 do.......... 113⅛	300 L. S. & M. So. R. 100⅛
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅛	300 do.......b3.100⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114	300 do....bet. call.100⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., b3..........108⅛	1500 do.......... 100
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c. 63⅛	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.R. 109⅛
2,000 do.......... 64	300 Ohio & Miss. R. R. 41
60,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 62	200 do.......... 41⅛
40,000 do.......s10 62	100 Chi. & N. W.R.R., bet. call.......... 84⅛
40,000 do.......... 62⅛	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf., bet. call.......... 90
10,000 N. Car. Sp'l Tax 25	50 N. J. Central R.R.109⅛
1,000 South Car. 6s... 93⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.121⅛
4,000 Mo. State 6s.... 94⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul., s3. 67⅛
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d m. 69⅛	100 do.......... 67⅛
200 Canton Company. 67⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 82⅛
300 Quicksilver Min... 7⅛	400 do.......... 82⅛
300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 43⅛	200 Tol., Wab. & W.... 59⅛
300 Del. & Hud. C'l Co., bet. call.......... 125	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf..120⅛
100 Adams Ex....s10 64⅛	100 Col., C. & Ind. C... 22⅛
100 U.S. Ex....bet. call 45⅛	200 H. & St. J. R. Pf..120⅛
65 Am. Mer. U. Ex. b.c. 46	200 do....bet. call.121

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

200 U. S. Ex.......... 45⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 41⅛
200 West. U. Tel...... 35⅛	100 do.......... 41⅛
200 do.......b3 35⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts...... 109⅛
100 Pacific Mail...... 43⅛	200 do.......b3.109⅛
300 do.......b5 43⅛	1000 Mil. & St. P. Pf.s4 82⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 98⅛	300 Tol. W. & West... 59⅛
400 Reading.......... 107⅛	100 do.......b3 59⅛
400 do.......... 108	500 Bos., H. & Erie.... 5⅛
200 L. S. & Mich. So..100⅛	

MONDAY, June 20—A. M.

The general Trade movement last week was moderate at New-York, except on the Corn Exchange, where for several days the excitement was unusual in Wheat and Flour, and prices strongly upward on French and English export orders. These orders were partially withdrawn or the limits reduced at the close of the week, on a favorable turn of weather in England and on the Continent. From the Southern ports the shipments of Cotton to Foreign markets were very active, and the aggregate for the week from all the ports reaches 40,332 bales, while for the corresponding week last season the exports were only 6,795 bales. The stocks on hand are still 134,000 bales greater than last year at this time. The Exports to date are 2,022,000 bales, against 1,400,905 bales in 1869. The crop receipts, 2,800,748 against 2,087,725 bales in 1869. The crop year will end Aug. 31.

The prospect of short Grain crops in Europe, and the orders upon the American markets now making from France and England, have further postponed the shipments of Gold Coin, and the season is now so far advanced that if the July Dividends to be collected for Foreign account should require more Exchange than is likely to be supplied from other exports, the shipment of Gold Coin would scarcely be felt on the market, while the Treasury is in the course of disbursing the dividends of the month. The price of Gold and the rates of Exchange varied but little during the week, and the Public Funds were comparatively dull. In the Railway market speculation was firm rather than buoyant, and there continues to be some hesitation in regard to the final disposition of the Financial measures before Congress. Reports are conflicting as to the fate of the Garfield Currency Bill in the Senate, and some doubt is also expressed in regard to the shape the Tax and Tariff Bill will take in that body. We notice among the petitions on the subject presented in the Senate is one from some of the Importers of Sugar, &c., of this City, praying that the new Tariff be made to go into operation in August in place of Dec. 31, which, we presume, will hardly be listened to. The notice of the change of duties is short enough as the bill left the House of Representatives, and to shorten it by four or five months would be simply to deprive the Treasury of a large sum of Duties on Sugars, Coffee and Teas now in bond or at sea, besides working injustice to the Railway interest who have contracts for Bessemer steel rails, upon which the Duties are to be raised about $11 per ton after Dec. 31. To subject these contracts to this difference would scarcely be deemed fair even by the American makers of steel rails.

It is rumored that the competing roads against the New-York Central and Hudson River route to the West, have reduced their fast passenger trains to twenty-seven hours between New-York and Chicago, as against the fast trains of last Summer, when twenty-nine or thirty hours were deemed, if not too rapid for safety, at least the extreme of safety. It is doubtful whether twenty-seven hours can be made "on time" four days out of seven, even under what is called lightning speed. It will not, we understand, be attempted by the New-York Central management, although their allies on both sides of Lake Erie might possibly be ready to make the trial. Mr. VANDERBILT is unwilling to risk the lives of his passengers, the good name and popularity of his route for prompness and security, or the reckless and needless wear and tear of his road and equipment in such a contest. The connections West of Chicago do not require it.

According to the Treasury figures communicated to the Washington agent of the Associated Press on Saturday last, the Treasury holds Gold coin as follows, compared with the close of May, or as on the 1st of June Schedule of the Public Debt:

	June 1.	June 18.
Total on hand	$106,789,732	$10[illegible],767,595
For depositors	35,395,800	34,094,000
In Government ownership	$71,393,932	$75,663,595

The Currency balances are now $21,556,988, as against $14,243,817 at the beginning of the month. The Currency balances at New-York alone, $9,751,621, against $6,741,516 at the close of May. The New-York Banks now hold $58,120,211 in Greenbacks, against $61,618,676 at the close of May. The Internal Revenues collected since June 1 amount to $11,161,941, making for the fiscal year to date $175,643,883. The Customs thus far in June are about $9,500,000 at all the ports.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 18, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$269,428
Increase in Specie	372,152
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,035,959
Decrease in Deposits	756,438
Decrease in Circulation	69,545

	June 19, '69.	June 18, '70.	June 11, '70.
National Capital	$72,257,700	$72,937,985	$72,937,985
Local Capital	10,350,305	11,872,148	11,872,148
Total	$84,608,005	$84,810,043	$84,810,043
Loans	265,341,905	276,689,004	276,419,576
Gold and Gold Notes	19,025,414	28,895,971	28,523,819
Other Legal Tenders	49,612,488	58,120,211	60,159,170
Deposits	186,244,110	219,932,852	220,669,290
Circulation	34,198,829	33,072,643	33,142,188
In Sub-Treasury	84,476,809	88,287,679	87,923,651

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	June 11, '70.	June 18, '70.	June 19, '69.
On deposits	$220,669,290	$219,932,852	$186,244,110
Circulation	33,142,188	33,072,643	34,198,829
Total	$253,811,478	$253,005,495	$220,442,929
25 ⅌ ct. would be	$63,452,869	$63,251,374	$55,110,735
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	88,682,989	87,016,182	68,637,932
Excess	$25,230,120	$23,764,808	$13,527,197
Rate for Money	4@5 ⅌ ct.	4@5 ⅌ ct.	10 ⅌ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,838,661, against the total entries of $6,355,731 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,827,468, against $4,353,482 same week last year. The exports of Specie, $886,448, against $101,102 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,376,506. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,255 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	April	$28,567,274
August	27,227,272	May 7	6,202,293
September	22,279,480	May 14	5,589,176
October	19,009,219	May 21	5,646,172
November	19,084,197	May 28	3,616,503
December	18,153,434	June 4	7,022,961
January	23,204,519	June 11	4,765,471
February	23,831,636	June 18	6,433,661
March	27,253,954		
Total since July 1			$272,086,403
Against same time in 1869			284,856,255
Decrease since July 1			$12,769,852

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,266	April	$14,697,625
August	16,624,219	May 4	3,439,071
September	17,226,904	May 11	3,419,965
October	19,068,256	May 18	3,667,044
November	17,393,002	May 25	3,610,420
December	18,558,867	June 1	3,380,804
January	13,696,166	June 8	4,343,752
February	11,940,148	June 15	3,327,468
March	15,942,095		
Total since July			$191,120,989
Against same time in 1869			159,401,453
Increase since July 1			$31,719,496
Gold, June 18, 1870			136⅜ ⅌ cent.
Gold, June 19, 1869			113⅜ ⅌ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	April	$1,698,616
August	3,227,940	May 7	591,434
September	1,768,171	May 14	801,127
October	2,581,076	May 21	716,496
November	1,126,848	May 28	2,046,050
December	1,732,899	June 4	1,199,700
January	2,668,392	June 11	843,424
February	2,194,256	June 18	886,448
March	1,531,001		
Total since July 1			$31,839,108
Against same date in 1869			36,093,853
Decrease since July 1			$4,254,745

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,384,482
August	14,319,913	August	1,867,988
September	12,504,835	September	4,358,238
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,992,983
December	6,666,669	December	2,430,597
January	10,152,398	January	17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,798,088
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,312
April	13,193,873	April	836,564
May	11,985,468	May	16,918,162
June 4	1,765,458	June 4	577,585
June 11	2,434,232	June 11	481,029
June 18	2,376,506	June 18	402,155
Total	$130,840,303	Total	$86,073,572
Total, 1869	121,768,418	Total, 1869	86,973,586

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		June 19, '69.
American Gold	113⅛@112⅝	136⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112 @112⅜	121⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	114 @113⅝	119
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	108⅛@108⅜	107⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅛@ 99⅜	
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip	95⅛@ 95	
Rock Island	121⅛@121⅛	115⅛
Lake Shore	98⅞@100⅛	103
North-western	84⅝@ 84⅛	77⅜
Reading	107 @108	96⅛
North-western Preferred	90⅝@ 90⅛	93⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅛@ 41	32
Pacific Mail	44⅛@ 44⅛	87⅜
St. Paul Preferred	82 @ 82⅜	81⅛
St. Paul Common	67⅝@ 67⅛	71⅛
New Tennessee 6s	61⅛@ 62⅜	61⅛
Old Virginia 6s	70 @ 69⅛	57
New-Jersey Central	110⅛@109⅜	104
Toledo and Wabash	60⅛@ 59⅜	67⅛

The sales of Gold were a fraction higher than at the close on Friday night. Most of the transactions were at 112⅞@113@112⅞ ⅌ cent. The Bankers held Exchange on London steadier at 109¾ ⅌ cent. Both the Banks and the Treasury gain on their Specie balances of the week. The Banks gain on their Specie average $372,152. The Treasury received $2,376,506 for Customs, and sold $1,500,000 on Wednesday. The Gold Interest paid out for the week is $402,155. The Banks are reported to have lost $2,038,959, on their Greenback average. The general line of Deposits is down $756,438, and the Loans and Discounts off are $269,428. One of the leading Banks sent a large sum of Greenbacks to their Country Bank correspondents. The probability is that other sums have gone in the same direction. The Public Funds ruled steady in prices as compared with Friday, but dull in movement. In other departments of the Stock Exchange Tennessee New Bonds were active and higher on the movement heretofore noticed as purely speculative as between the rival *Bull* and *Bear* cliques in New-York and in Tennessee. The New-York manipulators assisted, no doubt, to some extent, by orders from Kentucky and Tennessee, have thus far approved themselves the most adroit party, while the Tennesseans, within the Legislative and Gubernatorial Ring at Nashville, have failed to make their threats of repudiation felt upon the market. We are by no means sure, however, that the outside holders of the Bonds ought not take advantage of the present gambling speculation to get rid of their bargains, whether bad or good at the time of original purchase. The State of Tennessee is paying no Interest on the debt, the Legislature is making no promises or preparations to resume payment, levying no taxes in the direction of this object, and to all appearances, under the present party rule, caring nothing for the credit of the State.

In the Railway market the *Bears* in the Vanderbilt Stocks assayed another attack upon Central and Central Scrip, and sold both down with some freedom early in the day. The tables were turned upon them, however, before 2 o'clock, and prices advanced 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. from the lowest sales. The Street begins to discover that the talk of a Railway "war" is all humbug so far as Mr. VANDERBILT is concerned. He will take good care of his own lines and leave others to make "the fight," whether real or imaginary. The Western Roads were generally firm, and the prevailing feeling at the close of the day was in the direction of higher prices this week. On the Miscellaneous list there was a further rise in Western Union Telegraph.

After the Boards adjourned the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Gold relapsed into dullness at 112¾@112⅞ ⅌ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JUNE 18.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅞	113⅞
American Gold Coin	112¾	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	61½	62⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	99⅞	99¾
N.Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	95¼	95
Reading Railroad	108⅛	108
Chicago and Rock Island	121½	121¼
North-western Common	84⅝	84¼
North-western Preferred	90½	90⅛
Pacific Mail Company	44¼	44½
St. Paul Preferred	82¾	82⅝
St. Paul Common	68¼	67¾
Lake Shore	100⅛	100½
Ohio and Mississippi	41¼	41
New-Jersey Central	109½	109¾
Toledo and Wabash	59¾	59¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$89,006,327 37
Gold receipts	320,231 39
Gold payments	1,233,786 23
Gold balance	75,930,089 49
Currency receipts	1,732,257 52
Currency payments	1,667,613 75
Currency balance	9,751,621 09
General balance	88,287,679 94
Customs	282,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	1,111,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881....115	5-20 coup., 1867..........113⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881....118	5-20 coup., 1868..........113⅝
5-20 coup., 1862..........112¼	10-40 registered..........107¾
5-20 coup., 1864..........111¼	10-40 coupon..........108¼
5-20 coup., 1865..........111⅜	6s currency..........114
5-20 coup. new issue....113⅝	

And the following for State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup..... 63	Illinois Canal Bs., '70..101
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 62¼	Illinois coup. 6s, '77...101
Georgia 6s.......... 89	Illinois coup. 6s, '79...101
Georgia 7s, new bonds 95½	Illinois War Loan......101
N. Carolina F. Act '68. 33	Indiana 5 ⅌ ct.......... 99
N. Carolina new bonds 25½	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73.. 97
N. Carolina special tax 25	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78.. 97
S. Carolina new bonds 82	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '83.. 97
Missouri 6s.......... 94½	Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., '78..102
Miss. H. & St. Jo. Iss. 94	Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., W.L.102½
Louisiana 6s.......... 76½	N. York Reg. B'y L'n.108
La. 8s, Levee bonds.... 93	N. York Coup. B'y L'n.111½
California 7s..........114	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n., '72..105½
Connecticut 6s........102½	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n., '73..105½
Rhode Island 6s........102	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n., '74..105½
Alabama 8s..........101½	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n., '75..105½
Ak. 7s L. R. & Ft. S. Is. 75	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n., '77..106
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '75....100	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n., '78..106
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81....100	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n., '74..100
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86....100	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n., '75..100
Kentucky 6s.......... 95	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 83½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 89	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102½	Gal. & Chic. Ext......100
Erie 1st Ext.......... 98	Chic. & R. I. 1st......103
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.... 95½	Chic., R. I. & Pac......101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.... 91	Morris & Essex 1st....101½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80.... 83½	Clev. & Tol. S. F......103
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88.... 78½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.105
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85.102½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 99
Harlem 1st..........101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 94
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82....120	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 89
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.... 94½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d...... 99
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c. 99½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 94½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 78½
Cen. Pac. Bonds........ 93	Chic. & Alton S. F..... 99
Union Pac. 1st Bonds. 87½	Chic. & Alton 1st......102½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70....110	Chic. & Alton Inc...... 92½
Alton & T. H. 1st...... 96	At. & Gt. West. 1st.... 25
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.... 86	Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 99
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.... 75	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.. 91½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.... 95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.... 96
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.. 90	Penn. R. R. Bonds...... 99
Chic. & N. W. 1st...... 95	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.. 89½
Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv.. 93	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....106½
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts..108	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 94
Lack. & West. Bonds.. 98	Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 95
Del., L. & West. 1st.... 98	Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 84
Del., L. & West. 2d.... 97½	Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 93½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 93½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 84
Tol. & Wab. 2d........ 83½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.... 69½
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.. 77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97
Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F. 81	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 82
Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 90	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 82½
Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 81	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........142	Importers' & Traders'158
Manhattan..........150	Park..........170
Merchants'..........125	Manuf. & Merchants'.103
Mechanics'..........140	Fourth National......109½
Union..........125	Ninth National......118
America..........150	Tenth National......125
Phenix..........110½	Oriental..........151
Tradesmen's..........154	Gold Exchange........ 50
Mechanics' & Traders'125	Del. and Hud. Canal..124½
Seventh Ward..........110	Pennsylvania Coal....221
State of New-York....109	Maryland Coal Co...... 30
Commerce..........127	Con. Coal of Maryland 29
Mech. Banking Ass....124	Canton Co., Baltimore 67½
Ocean.......... 85	Western Union Tel.... 35½
Mercantile..........125	Quicksilver Mining.... 7
American Exchange.112½	Mariposa Mining...... 7
Chatham..........170	Mariposa Preferred.... 15½
Bank of the Republic.120	Atlantic Mail.......... 38
Bank of N. America..107	Boston Water Power. 15½
Hanover..........108½	Adams Express........ 64½
Irving..........118½	Wells-Fargo Express. 15½
East River..........113	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip 3
Nassau..........104	American Express.... 46½
Shoe and Leather....165	United States Ex...... 45½
Corn Exchange......129	Merchants' Union Ex. 14
St. Nicholas..........118	Pacific Mail.......... 43½
Commonwealth......114	

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1, free of tax.

The Ninth National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, free of taxes, payable July 1.

The Fourth National Bank will pay the July Coupons on the Bonds of the State of Georgia.

The Manhattan Savings' Institution will pay at the rate of *Seven ⅌ cent.* per annum to depositors, on and after July 18. The dividend will be credited as on July 1, and if not withdrawn on the 18th will bear interest as other deposits.

The Hanover National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

The coupons due July 1, on the Bonds of the State of Arkansas (new series) will be paid on and after that date at the American Exchange National Bank. See notice of Stock Agent on advertising pages.

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR MAY.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago and Alton	$395,044	$345,532
Chicago and Northwestern	1,212,081	1,269,934
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	507,900	419,173
Clev., Col. Cin. and Indianapolis	250,169	241,456
Illinois Central	695,253	640,974
Kansas Pacific	241,787	222,162
Marietta and Cincinnati	110,213	111,033
Michigan Central	406,283	403,646
Milwaukee and St. Paul	730,700	630,844
North Missouri	259,000	139,000
Ohio and Mississippi	246,266	218,630
Pacific of Missouri	282,000	284,273
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	155,081	157,297
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	135,174	72,049
Toledo, Wabash and Western	340,892	312,589
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 1.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	$1,717,[illegible]
Chicago and North-western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	2,156,900	2,059,131
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis	1,170,478	1,112,979
Kansas Pacific	1,229,[illegible]	793,[illegible]
Illinois Central	3,225,176	3,101,053
Marietta and Cincinnati	[illegible]	514,[illegible]
Michigan Central	1,865,[illegible]	1,806,742
Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	2,226,446
North Missouri	1,176,[illegible]	639,055
Ohio and Mississippi	1,136,[illegible]	1,050,953
Pacific of Missouri	1,318,919	1,328,[illegible]
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	810,[illegible]	765,[illegible]
Toledo, Wabash and Western	1,522,534	1,491,651
Total	$24,751,185	$22,943,024

—*Financial Chronicle.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST,
(Free of Government tax.)
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
of the
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Fifteen years to run from January, 1870,
and convertible into stock
at par.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the road and all its property, these bonds are a first mortgage.
EXEMPTED FROM TAXES
upon its lands for fifteen years.
70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,
from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.
An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage, $4,000,000.
PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The Coupons are payable January and July.
Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map, can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 29 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, Ala.
☞ THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, IN New-York and London, on the bonds of the State of Alabama, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-houses of
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, and
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 5 Lothbury, London,
Financial agents in New-York and London for the State of Alabama.
ARTHUR BINGHAM, State Treasurer.

☞ MANUAL
OF THE
RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR 1870-71.
Showing their mileage, stocks, bonds, cost, traffic, earnings, expenses and organizations; with a sketch of their rise, progress and influence, &c. With an Appendix, containing a full analysis of the debts of the United States and of the several States. By HENRY V. POOR. Price $5. Sent to any address. Published by H. V. & H. W. POOR, No. 57 Broadway.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY AT NINETY AND INTEREST.
The bonds are a first mortgage on a completed road which has for eight years past paid regular dividends of seven to eight per cent. on the share capital of the Company. The increase of earnings for past eleven months amount to $521,377 60. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.; JNO. J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., and J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., offer the balance, a limited amount, for sale.

☞ A LIMITED QUANTITY OF THE FIRST Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Interest Bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, free of Government tax, for sale at 90 and interest. These bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the Stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a Sinking Fund.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 18, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Hides, No.	308
Bees-wax, pks	6	Skins, bales	5
Cotton, bales	1,399	Leather, sides	4,164
Copper, bbls	230	Pork, bbls	278
Copper, cakes	442	Cut-meats, pks	48
Eggs, bbls	1,265	Lard, tcs	7
Flour, bbls	18,531	Butter, pks	799
Wheat, bushels	160,662	Cheese, boxes	4,182
Corn, bushels	85,729	Rice, pks	141
Oats, bushels	44,862	Starch, pks	450
Corn-meal, bbls	197	Tobacco, hhds	466
Corn-meal, bags	350	Whisky, bbls	562
Hemp, bales	2	Wool, bales	292

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—487 bbls. Flour, 902,040 lbs. Cheese, 152,935 lbs. Bacon, 487 bales Cotton, 8 casks Furs, 138 tierces Beef, 22 boxes Clocks, 15 bbls. Bladders, 158 cases Sewing-machines, 7,399 bushels Wheat.

By the steam-ship *England*, for Liverpool—38,451 bushels Wheat, 1,384 bales Cotton, 545 bbls. Flour, 11 bdls. Skins, 6 cases Trimmings, 173 hhds. Tobacco, 11 bbls. Bees-wax, 800 boxes Cheese, 50 boxes Bacon, 100 bbls. Syrup.

By the ship *Huguenot*, for Liverpool—150 bales Cotton, 98 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 30 bdls. Wash-boards, 1,482 pieces Wood, 89,602 lbs.; 15 casks Sperm-oil, 256 hhds. Tobacco, 500 boxes Extract, 100 boxes Sugar, 236 bbls. Manganese, 246 tons Manganese in bulk, 1,000 Oars, 550 bbls. Flour, 500 tierces Beef.

By the ship *Thos. Dunham*, for Havre—60,569 bushels Wheat, 5,000 Staves, 44 bbls. Jewelers Ashes, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—370 cases Tobacco, 128 hhds. Tobacco, 101 bales Cotton, 445 bbls. Resin, 6 bbls Cotton-seed Oil, 15 bales Furs, 200 bbls. Syrup, 4,101 bushels Rye.

By the bark *E. Hill*, for Trieste—72,988 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steam-ship *Anglia*, for Glasgow—48 cases Whales Foots, 1,678 bbls. Flour, 3,114 boxes Cheese, 21,624 bushels Wheat, 135 bags Rubber, 105 hhds. Tallow, 75 pks. Stearine, 4 bbls. Oil Refuse, 3,058 bbls. Resin, 104 pks. Butter, 11 bbls. Pork, 10 boxes Bacon, 5 casks Grease, 42 bales Hog Hair, 26 cases Sewing-machines, 3 cases machinery.

By the ship *E. Nicholson*, for Melbourne—61,574 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 157,819 feet Lumber, 1,039 pks. Drugs, 500 cases Oysters, 735 cases Lobsters, 300 cases Spirits Turpentine, 739 cases Hardware, 9 cases Perfumery, 728 pks. Wooden-ware, 49 pks Manufactured Wood, 116,161 gallons Petroleum, 25 bbls. Dried Apples, 49 pks. Agricultural Implements, 57 cases Sewing-machines, 407 bbls. Resin, 100 cases Salmon, 60 cases Cutlery, 6 cases Trucks, 701 cases Furniture, 6 cases Cords, 3 pks. Pumps, 43 pks Carriage Material, 47 cases Glassware, 15 tons Nails, 1,341 Oars, 50 cases Condensed Milk.

ASHES.—Have been quiet, but steady, at $6 50@$7 for Pots; $9@9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—Has been very quiet since our last, but quoted firm. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18¾c.; Rio, 9⅞c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8⅞c.@9¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON.—Has been very dull and quoted a fraction lower. Sales 427 bales, including 400 bales to spinners, and 27 bales to speculators. Also, 2,500 bales for forward delivery, including 450 bales, basis Low Middling, June, 20c.; 950 bales, do., July, 19⅞c.@19¾c.; 400 bales, do., August, 19¾c.@19 1-6c.; 700 bales, do., September, 18⅞c.@19c. The week's business, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and drooping, closing heavy at the quotations, which are ⅛c.@⅜c. ⅌ lb. below the opening prices of Saturday last. The total sales for the week have been 6,449 bales, including 2,752 bales for export, 2,727 bales to spinners, 470 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been active, but at lower rates, having declined during the week fully 1c. ⅌ lb., closing heavy at 20c. for June, 19⅝c. for July, and 19¼c. for August. The sales on basis Low Middling have been as follows: For June, 2,600 bales, at 20c.@21⅛c.; for July, 7,700 bales, at 19⅜c.@20⅜c.; for August, 1,450 bales, at 19¼c.@20¼c.; for September, 1,800 bales, at 19c.@19½c.; for October, 800 bales, at 18⅝c.@19⅛c., and for November, 300 bales, at 18c.@18⅜c. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 6,228 bales; to Havre, 52 bales; to Hamburg, 144 bales; total, 6,424 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 32,634 bales; to the Continent, 7,396 bales; total, 40,030 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17¼	17½	17¾
Good Ordinary	18¾	19	19	19¼
Low Middling	20¾	20¾	21	21¼
Middling	21¾	21¾	21⅞	22¼
Good Middling	22¾	23	23¼	23¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	8,656
Receipts last week	5,823
Receipts the preceding week	7,728
Receipts since Sept. 1	678,467
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	836,720
Export clearances since our last	1,972
Exports since Sept. 1	388,754
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	45,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,767,100
Receipts same time 1868-69	2,012,375
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,050,300
Exports same time 1868-69	1,400,950
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,663
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,588,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	213,550
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	88,500
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,357
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding week of the last two Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,018	4,150	2,500	3,482	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,848	19,673	2,081	26,406	1,337
Sept. 26	12,526	1,423	29,311	4,704	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,230	20,501
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,189	20,467	67,535	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Messrs. EASTMAN & Co. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	5,776	87,436	13,771	[illegible]
Mobile	1,324	21,027	2,806	[illegible]
Galveston	480	19,009	3,309	1,183
Florida	23	—	—	—
Savannah	2,645	[illegible]	3,581	—
Charleston	1,280	6,990	1,330	—
New-York	2,187	[illegible]	4,329	[illegible]
Boston	1,583	13,000	—	149
Total this week	15,348	213,556	32,734	7,350
Previously rep'td	2,751,752		1,359,385	[illegible]
Total since Sept. 1	2,767,100	213,556	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	2,012,367	88,506	954,168	[illegible]

Statistical Position.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	428,000	[illegible]
Afloat from India	182,000	[illegible]
Afloat from America	115,000	[illegible]
Stock in London	24,870	[illegible]
Afloat for London	80,000	[illegible]
Stock in Havre	137,070	[illegible]
Afloat for Havre	67,818	[illegible]
Stock in Bremen	20,434	[illegible]
Afloat for Bremen	4,932	[illegible]
Stock in United States ports	*213,556	[illegible]
Stock in interior towns	*48,385	[illegible]
Total	*1,320,045	*1,372,2[illegible]
Excess in visible supply		*147,7[illegible]

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 35,0[illegible] bales; same time 1869, 100,000 bales. Middling Orleans now, 10¾d.@11¼d.; then, 12¾d.

Stock in the Interior Towns, June 17.

	Bales. 1870.	Bales. 1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	11,455	3,060
Columbus, Ga.	5,625	1,150
Macon, Ga.	4,605	764
Selma, Ala.	2,200	855
Montgomery, Ala.	4,805	[illegible]
Memphis, Tenn.	12,014	2,419
Nashville, Tenn.	4,643	900
Total	48,[illegible]	10,[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in very light request, though prices have favored purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,300 bbls., in lots, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; inferior to good Extra State at [illegible]; good to very choice do. at [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at [illegible], closing quite heavily. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been quiet but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 35 for very poor to good Ordinary and $7 35@$10 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 75@$5 85 for inferior to very Choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at [illegible] $5 75 for Yellow and White Western; $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey; $5 60 for Caloric; $5 60 for Southern, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.—There has been a very moderate movement reported in Wheat, which opened a shade stronger, but closed quite heavily on the basis of about $1 35 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, [illegible] for fair ordinary No. 2 Chicago Spring, and [illegible] for prime Amber Western, Winter, in store, ⅌ bushel, the grades in moderate request. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, including White Western at [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at [illegible] $1 41@$1 49, in store and delivered; No. 1 Spring, $1 40, delivered; No. 2 Spring at [illegible] for Milwaukee, and $1 28[illegible] for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at [illegible]$1 27; Rejected Spring, [illegible]; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 8[illegible]; Amber State at [illegible]; and Amber Canada, in bond, on private terms. Corn has been slow of sale at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for small lots of Mixed Western; [illegible] for poor to prime new Mixed Western, [illegible]; [illegible] for poor to good [illegible]; [illegible] for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; [illegible] $1 12 for White Western; and [illegible] for Unsound ⅌ bushel. Rye has been held inactive but steady on the basis of [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Barley continues quiet at irregular prices. Barley malt continues in light demand at [illegible] for State and Canada, ⅌ bushel. Apart from a purchase of 100,000 bushels Western, reported on speculators' account at 62[illegible]c., in store, on private terms, only a very limited business was transacted at easier and irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 bushels at [illegible] for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; [illegible] for White Western; 70c.@72c. for State, ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and [illegible] for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet since our last at [illegible] $1 05, as extremes for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS.—Have been salable and steady. We quote within a range of from [illegible] ⅌ lb.

HIDES.—The week's receipts have been [illegible] Hides; sales, 52,790 Hides and [illegible] bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22½ lbs., [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 lbs., [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Entre Rios, 2[illegible]; [illegible] Dry Entre Rios Kips, [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Corrientes, 21 lbs., [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Montevideo, 20¼@21 lbs., [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Tampico, [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Truxillo, (part to arrive, in bond,) [illegible], as they run; [illegible] terms; 3,700 Dry [illegible]; 1,220 Dry Singapore [illegible], gold, as they run; [illegible] private terms; 2[illegible] currency, as they run; [illegible] private terms; [illegible] terms; 250 Dry [illegible]; 600 Wet-salted [illegible], selected; 400 Wet-salted [illegible], gold, selected; [illegible] private terms; [illegible] lbs., on private terms; [illegible] 65@68 lbs., [illegible]; [illegible] bales Calcutta [illegible]. The stock on hand is [illegible], (same time last year [illegible],) as follows: [illegible] Buenos Ayres, [illegible] Rio Grande, 8,200 [illegible], [illegible] Dry Central American, [illegible] Dry Truxillo, 1,200 [illegible], 7,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, [illegible] West India, 12,[illegible], 7,900 Wet-salted [illegible] Cow, 1,600 Wet-salted [illegible], [illegible] bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

MOLASSES.—Has been quoted steady, but has been very dull. We quote: [illegible] 70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, [illegible]; New Crop English Islands, [illegible]; New-Orleans, [illegible], ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	—@—	[illegible]
English Islands	—@—	[illegible]
New-Orleans	—@—	[illegible]

OIL CAKE.—Sales 50 tons Western at $44 currency, ⅌ ton, delivered here, showing a firmer market.

PETROLEUM.—Crude has been very quiet since our last, on the basis of [illegible], in bulk, and 18½c.@18¾c., chiefly at 18⅜c., in shipping order, ⅌ gallon. Some [illegible] for [illegible] delivery, at 18⅜c., in shipping order. Refined has been dull in this market, at about [illegible] for Standard White, for June and July delivery, with sales reported of about 4,800 bbls. At Philadelphia the dealings were light, and prices without important change; sales having been reported of [illegible] bbls. Standard White for June, part at [illegible]; [illegible] and 2,000 bbls. do., [illegible] ⅌ gallon. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet at from 31½c.@32c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in light demand, and quoted at [illegible] in shipping order, and 4¼c.@[illegible], in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in limited request for prompt delivery, but has been more sought after for forward delivery, at, however, less firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $30 70@$30 80, [illegible] for early delivery [illegible] Prime Mess [illegible] bbls. New Mess, for June and July delivery, [illegible] $30 70@$30 80, ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats have been quiet, but firm. Sales have been reported of [illegible] pkgs. at 12¾c. for Shoulders; [illegible] for Hams, and [illegible] 21½c. for choice [illegible], ⅌ lb. Bacon has been quite dull and nominal at about [illegible] for Cumberland; 15½c. for Long Clear; [illegible], ⅌ lb. Lard has been in less request, and quoted a shade easier. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible], in lots, at 15c.@[illegible] for poor to choice Western and City Kettle-rendered, chiefly at [illegible] for City, and 16⅛c. for [illegible] Steam, ⅌ lb. [illegible] Beef has been in fair demand at full rates; sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] for Plain Mess; [illegible] for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues quoted at [illegible] for Prime Mess, and $29[illegible] for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue [illegible] for Southern and Western, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls. Butter has been in moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 20c.@[illegible], ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were [illegible] pkgs. Cheese continues in moderate request at from [illegible] 18c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 4,182 boxes.

SUGARS.—Raw has been dull and heavy since our last. Sales 410 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at [illegible] 10¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅝c.@[illegible]; [illegible] at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; [illegible] 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb.; Porto Rico [illegible] from 9⅝c.@11c. ⅌ lb. [illegible] Refined Sugars continue quoted at [illegible] 11¾c.@12¼c. [illegible], as extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of [illegible] lbs. at 9¾c.@[illegible] for inferior to choice; [illegible] Stearine at 16c.@[illegible] ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Has been in demand at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $1 05@$1 [illegible] for wood and iron-bound Western and State pks., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—Have been quite dull and quoted heavy. For Liverpool there were taken: [illegible] Cotton, by steam, at [illegible]; [illegible] 4¼d.@4½d., by [illegible] ⅌ bushel. For London, [illegible] 10½d. ⅌ bushel; [illegible] terms, and 400 bbls. Resin at [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RED LIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Stoddart, and Miss Lizzie Price and Miss Deland.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE HUGUENOTS. Leading characters by Messrs. D. W. Waller, Sheridan, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Bianca De Bar and the Clodoche Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and Company.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Sacred College, on the 18th inst., congratulated the Pope on the twenty-fourth anniversary of his Pontificate, and expressed a desire for the dogmatical definition of the infallibility. The Pope is represented to have made a significant reply, in which he spoke of the danger of the spirit of "emancipation" in the Church....The *Shipping Gazette* is confident that the advance in grain will not affect the money market....The Ascot races closed on Friday....In the British Parliament, on Friday, the Lords passed the High Court of Justice bill and debated the Irish Land bill; while in the Commons the Supply bill was discussed, but no action taken....A large meeting of non-conformists was held in Liverpool on Friday night, at which a resolution sustaining the policy of GLADSTONE and FORSTER on the Education bill were adopted....ARTHUR CLINTON, one of the Boulton masqueraders, died suddenly yesterday morning, and, on his death-bed, protested his innocence of the crime imputed to him....The Spanish Cortes passed the reformed Penal code. The Carlist Junta is said to have voted in favor of restoring the Inquisition in Spain. Petitions in favor of MONTPENSIER for King are circulating in Madrid....Gen. PRIM is reported to be seriously ill in Paris, and Marshal SERRANO, also, in Madrid....GUSTAVE FLOURENS, who arrived in Greece some time since, has, it is said, received orders to leave the country....A new Franco-American bank is in process of organization in Paris, with a capital of 120,000,000 of francs....M. PREVOST PARADOL will be accompanied to Washington by his son and daughter....Corpus Christi was celebrated in Paris yesterday with unusual solemnity and splendor....The Prussian, Italian and Swiss Ambassadors in Paris held a meeting in relation to the St. Gothard Railway, and the question of the claim of France to participate will come up in the Corps Legislatif today....A meeting of eminent agriculturists was held yesterday in Paris to devise means of relief in case of the apprehended failure of the crops. The removal of duties on grain was discussed. The views of those present will be laid before the Chambers....The French expedition in Morocco, it is announced, is entirely successful, the rebels everywhere submitting to the French authority....The strike of iron founders in France is said to be sustained by contributions from the English trade unions.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the session was mainly taken up in further consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill, particularly the amendments proposing abolition of the franking privilege. Various amendments were offered, and the principal one rejected by a vote of 30 to 16. The bill was finally reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, and efforts made to get a direct vote on the franking question. The amendment of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was at length voted on as a test, and was rejected—yeas 21, nays 28. The bill was not finally disposed of however. During the morning hour considerable routine business was transacted, and several bills discussed, providing for additional grants of public lands for various railway enterprises. Mr. CONKLING reported from the Judiciary Committee a substitute for the House Naturalization bill, which is the Senate bill recently reported, with another section added, providing for the appointment in all cities of 20,000 inhabitants of an indefinite number of special deputies, to be selected by the United States Marshal, for the purpose of preserving order at elections when representatives are to be chosen. The Senate did not adjourn until nearly 5 o'clock.

In the House the session was mainly devoted to reports from the Committee on Claims, according to previous arrangement, and a number of private claims were disposed of. The credentials of Mr. WHITTEMORE, member elect from South Carolina, were presented, but objection having been made to their acceptance, after some debate action upon them was postponed until Tuesday next, immediately after the morning hour. The Senate joint resolution, providing for the appointment of a Naval Board to examine the cases of officers who deem themselves aggrieved in being passed over in the line of promotion, was passed; also a bill fixing the boundaries of East and West Virginia. The House, at 4 P. M., adjourned.

GENERAL.

Advices from New-Mexico, received at Washington, announce the death of Lieut. DREW of the army, and the officer in charge of Apache Indians. He, in company with fifteen men, while in pursuit of some Indians who had run off a lot of cattle belonging to a train, was lost in the mountains. Before he was found he had become so weak from the want of nourishment that he died soon after.

On the morning of the 5th inst. a fire broke out in Panama, which burned from 1½ A. M. till 11 A. M. It originated in the Aspinwall Hotel, and spread to other buildings along San Juan de Dios-street, destroying the Bank of Panama. Families left their residences and removed their furniture to the plaza, and great excitement and alarm existed during the progress of the fire. Many casualties occurred, and twelve lives were known to have been lost. It was feared that many persons were buried beneath the ruins of the Aspinwall Hotel.

Late advices from Fort Hays, Kansas, received at St. Louis, are to the effect that the Indians between Camp Supply and Bear Creek are on the war-path. A number of Government trains have been attacked, but the Indians have thus far been driven off. It is no longer safe, it is reported, for trains or herds to travel without an escort.

The explanation of the non-arrival of the steam-ship *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall, is to be found in the fact that she broke a shaft when a day out, and put back at once.

The recent heavy verdict against the Central Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court of Erie County, for exacting illegal fares between Buffalo and Tonawanda, has, it is said, had the effect of inducing a number of persons to make the trip between the same points for the purpose of bringing similar suits for damages.

In the suit of NEWTON SIEBERT and wife *vs.* JOHN LEESON, for assault, tried in Baltimore on Friday, the plaintiffs obtained a verdict of $2,000. The assault consisted in LEESON'S having kissed the hand of SIEBERT'S wife, against her will, during her husband's absence from home.

A female prisoner, by name MOLLIE RAY, confined for drunkenness in the Baltimore City Jail, was killed, on Saturday morning, by jumping from the second tier of the prison.

A colored man, named JAMES LEWIS, was stabbed with a butcher-knife and killed, at the Baltimore Center Market, Saturday morning, by a boy named CHARLES ROSE. The man's offense consisted in having refused to assist ROSE to place some meat in a wagon. The murderer escaped, and has not yet been arrested.

A San Francisco dispatch says a train of several wagons and twenty men, near Camp Grant, Arizona, was attacked by Indians, May 27, and one man killed, several wounded and the rest dispersed to the mountains, where, it is thought, they have perished. The Indians burned the wagons.

The German Saengerbund held a meeting in Cincinnati on Saturday, at which some alterations were made in the constitution of the organization. The Saengerbund will be held hereafter every two years. Competitive singing is specially provided for. A commission was appointed to examine the cases of the delinquent societies that go out under the previous action of the Bund.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in relation to inshore fishing in Canadian waters, notifying masters of fishing vessels of the discontinuance of the license system by the Canadian authorities, and of the limits within which by treaty stipulations American fishermen may take fish. The circular gives the provisions of the Canadian laws on this subject, and explains the effect of the change of boundary between Canada and Labrador.

The railroad depot at Sidney, Nebraska, was burned on Saturday evening, the fire originating from sparks from an engine.

We are indebted to Mr. WALTER PYM purser of steam-ship *Herman Livingston*, from Savannah, for favors received.

Inflation as a Measure of Relief.

If Mr. GARFIELD'S Currency bill is to become law, at least there should no mistake in regard to its tendency as a measure of inflation, and the pretext on which this policy is to rest. The desirableness of redistributing some portion of the National Bank currency is more apparent than its necessity. The laws of finance might be relied upon in the long-run to adjust with tolerable fairness the proportions of paper money in circulation in different localities. But there is an appearance of reason in the complaint that the pro rata basis of the original National Banking scheme has been departed from, and in the demand that the restoration of the South and the growth of Territories of the West should be followed by a revision of the scale. It is always well to avoid even the appearance of injustice. And establishing something like theoretical equity, so far as the apportioment of the present amount of banking capital is concerned, the bill tends to obviate sectional discontent.

But the pretense by which it is sought to justify an addition of fifty millions to the amount of outstanding currency will not endure investigation. The West and South need more currency, we are told, and only by expansion can it be obtained. With more paper money, the wiseacres proceed to argue, these portions of the country will experience an increase of prosperity. Both propositions are untenable. A legitimate exchange of commodities will give the Western farmer or the Southern cotton-grower all the currency he is entitled to. Money will flow from the East into the pockets of both just so soon as they have something to sell for which there is a market. Water will not more surely find its level than will money—unless, in either case, artificial methods be employed to check that which naturally is inevitable.

The great want of the day is not more money, but increased confidence. The monetary centers are literally glutted. The amount awaiting investments has rarely been larger. It is unfortunate that this plethora of money exists simultaneously with an unwillingness to embark in many enterprises, and with a depression in business and industry which makes the demand for legitimate loans comparatively small. Evidently this state of things cannot be improved by the creation of more currency. The effect of *that* will be to foster speculation in gold and stocks, to produce a fresh disturbance of values, and generally to make matters worse instead of better. The lack of confidence will be greater than even now, because there will be less faith in the wisdom of Congress, and less hope of the resumption of specie payments. The West and South may indeed experience a momentary stimulus, but the reaction that will follow will be sure and disastrous.

The Naturalization Problem.

The movement in Congress to amend our naturalization system, so that it shall no longer be improperly used by corrupt politicians, has proved a lamentable failure. The vote in the House on the bill as originally reported showed that most of the members were controlled by political apprehension rather than by sincere conviction on the merits of the question, and that they dared not do what they really desired for fear that the class who were to be affected would construe the act into one of hostility, and resent it accordingly. The bill which was subsequently passed really amounts to very little compared with the object originally sought to be accomplished.

The fact that the action of Congress was shaped in opposition to the general conviction of its most intelligent members, as well as to the wishes of the best portion of the people, is full of significance. It shows that there is an element of mischief, and possibly of grave danger, underlying the future solution of the problem of citizenship by naturalization. In many parts of the country the political conduct of affairs is even now under the absolute control of the foreign-born citizens and their immediate descendants; and at times when political parties are evenly divided, that element, under the manipulation of demagogues, holds the balance of power, and may easily be used to control State and even national elections. For instance, we know that the present executive officers of the State of New-York held their positions by the suffrages—legal and fraudulent—of the foreign element in this City; and it is not difficult to conceive of a President of the United States being elected by a similar combination.

We do not allude to these facts in any spirit of prejudice toward naturalized citizens, or with the purpose of advocating any material restriction of the franchise of immigrants from other countries. We desire only to point out the dangerous antagonism which may be created, and the great misconception which already prevails among our adopted citizens. On principle, we would concede full political privileges to all comers, after a proper term of residence here, and we would exact but one condition upon which it is to be granted, namely, absolute good faith in the renunciation of previous allegiance. It is the obstinate clinging to old nationalities which constitutes the great evil of the present system in its practical working. The idea of the founders of our Government was that all incongruous political convictions and obligations should be merged in American citizenship, and that every citizen should be loyal to the established principles of our Government.

That we have fallen very far short of a practical realization of that idea, is painfully apparent. There is, generally, a great lack of true appreciation of the obligations of American citizenship on the part of those who have accepted it by virtue of naturalization. The fact that all are citizens alike is ignored, and we find foreign political questions constantly forced into our domestic politics.

The worst result which experience has shown to have followed in the train of this rule is the selfish and corrupt use which is made of it by demagogues. The massing of the naturalized vote by nationalities gives corrupt politicians an opportunity of influencing it through its leaders, of appealing to the prejudices and interests of the foreign-born population, and of controlling their votes so effectively as to make them dreaded and consequently courted by improper means. Legislation is influenced and controlled, as was the case with the Naturalization bill just defeated in Congress—and a feeling of exasperation is naturally aroused in the minds of the native-born citizen. The evil becomes more and more serious, and how to remedy it is one of the grave political problems of the time.

Is Canada to be Independent?

The Fenians have not "invaded" Canada altogether in vain. They have created a discussion in reference to the anomalous relation now held by the Dominion to the parent country—and a change in the relationship will probably be the result.

The circumstances in which the discussion originates invest it with a significance not heretofore possessed by movements for independence or annexation on the part of Canadians. These have invariably grown out of some local and temporary difficulty, commercial depression, or the partisan exigencies of disappointed politicians. They have been failures because spasmodic in their character, involving no general sense of difficulty or wrong, and in no respect appealing to the feeling or judgment of the main body of the people. The case is different now. England is withdrawing her troops from Canada, avowedly on the ground that the Dominion must hereafter provide for its own defense. Yet the Dominion is perpetually menaced as a part of the British Empire. Its people find themselves called upon to incur large expenditures, and to mature military plans utterly at variance with its material prosperity, on account of a connection which confers no corresponding advantage. The Dominion has no quarrels of its own that it should construct a costly military system. Its external difficulties, whatever they may be, result wholly from the fact that it is still under the British flag,—the British Government—meanwhile insisting that the British people shall be no longer taxed for the protection of colonies which add nothing to the strength or prosperity of the Empire. The Canadians therefore grumble, as naturally they may, and they call for satisfaction, which they are not likely to obtain.

It must be admitted that much may be said on either side. The Canadians have clung like barnacles much too long to the British ship. When England adopted free-trade as her commercial policy, the revision of her colonial system became a necessity, and the severance from many colonies only a matter of time. With regard to Canada, the most thoughtful of England's public men, and the most influential of her journals, have for years suggested to the Canadian people the desireableness of starting in the world on their own account. They have hinted, counseled,—done almost everything but cut the slender cord that holds colony and parent State together. A high-spirited people would have taken these hints long ago. Finally, finding ordinary persuasion insufficient, the British Government does justice to its own tax-payers by withdrawing its soldiers, and leaving the Canadians to defend themselves.

And now the Canadians, awakened as from a pleasant dream, half in fright, half in indignation, wonder what England means! They have sent across the sea a member of their Cabinet to put the question plainly and to bring back a plain answer. Their newspapers are speaking with unwonted emphasis. "Either England must assume the defense of the Provinces or the Provinces must be no longer encumbered with England's quarrels." This is the substance of the song which is sung with many variations by journals of all hues. The French Press of Lower Canada is foremost in the discussion—as invariably it is when topics involving broad principles are involved. But it is no longer the French Canadian Radical who speaks. The *Minerve*, of Montreal, the organ of the more conservative section, of which Sir GEORGE CARTIER, the Minister of Militia, is the head, swells the chorus with its voice. Not less notable is the avowal in favor of independence to which the *Journal de Quebec* has given utterance. The *Journal* is the organ of the authorities of the Catholic Church in Quebec, and is edited by Mr. JOSEPH CAUCHON, Speaker of the Dominion Senate, a writer of great ability, and a politician of much influence. Of the newspapers printed in the English language, both in Quebec and Ontario, the number now committed to the independence policy is large and constantly increasing. Some of these are indicated by the London *Free Press*, in an article which we print elsewhere.

The progress of the agitation will be watched from this side of the line with an interest which will grow when the probable results of Canadian independence shall be more carefully considered by the people. It is more than likely that the map of the northern portion of the continent will undergo material changes before the close of the next decade.

The Latest Veto.

The refusal of Gov. HOFFMAN to sanction the bill in relation to foreign insurance companies, which passed the Legislature at its late session, will be approved by all enemies of monopoly, and by that large and important class to whom adequate facilities for fire insurance are a business necessity. Of the unjust provisions of the bill we have spoken more than once. So far as it may have been intended to exact substantial guarantees from foreign corporations undertaking risks in this State, the purpose of the measure was unobjectionable. Had its promoters contented themselves with subjecting these corporations only to the restrictions and requirements to which our own companies are liable, it would have become law unchallenged. But under the pretence of establishing an equality of guarantees they contrived to discriminate most unfairly against foreign companies. Under the plea of protecting the public they laid down conditions which would have deprived the public of the competition in fire insurance which is so productive of benefit. In a word, instead of securing safety in competition, as between home and foreign companies, the bill would have created a monopoly.

The Governor has not come to his decision hastily. He has heard what the home underwriters were able to offer in support of the measure, and has also allowed the Insurance Superintendent to appear as an advocate in its behalf. His own appreciation of what is just and reasonable has enabled him to detect the falsity of some of their allegations and the unreasonableness of others. They asked him to sustain the bill now, with an understanding that its defects should be remedied next session. He has chosen to veto what is bad and to leave more equitable legislation on the subject to another day. In thus deciding he has rendered the community good service.

Cottages by the Sea.

The charms of privacy are no doubt best appreciated in a community which has arrived at a certain stage in civilization. Of course there are incidents, such as those of climate and occupation, that modify the taste for these delights. In the wet and gloomy climate of England, people retire in families to their own snug and jealously-guarded firesides. In more genial France they gather in crowds in the public squares and gardens. Gregariousness is greatly influenced by the state of the atmosphere, and exclusiveness, like ice, melts away in proportion to the amount of sunshine. The Greeks of various degrees met in places of common resort, on the most familiar footing, and, as we gather from the fragments of their literature still left to us, the loftiest among them were frequently "chaffed" by the most obscure, in a manner that nowadays is unheard of. Such a usage was obviously one fruit of a delicious climate, which was always tempting people to walk abroad and to exchange the quiet and, perhaps, the *ennui* of the domestic hearth for the gayety and *repartee* of the public walks. Other things being equal, however, society as it becomes more refined looks in private homes for greater seclusion. The instinct to govern one's family in one's own way, to educate children and train servants not by other people's rule, but by their own, is strong with most men, and as they read and think more, and grow richer, this instinct grows stronger. That it is asserting itself with increasing vigor in the United States, is shown from year to year in various ways, and quite noticeably in the aspect of the watering-places. The huge hotels, formerly accounted by foreign travelers to be characteristic of America, still exist, in most places by sea-shore and hill-side, are huger than ever, and find no lack of patrons; but increasing in number much faster than they, and in sharper request with each season, are the small houses and villas that spring up like mushrooms near them, and the demand for which is a proof of the accuracy of our statement. The rush, the jostle, the heat and the noise of the great caravanseries are found disagreeable now by a hundred where a score of years ago they would not have been thought so by ten. Saratoga and the other inland resorts are yearly getting better supplied with moderate sized dwellings that may be rented by the season; and in Newport and Long Branch may now be discovered of almost all conceivable shapes and sizes that luxury once so rare, "a cottage by the sea."

We took occasion some time ago to point out the desirability of these innovations, and rejoice in their appearance. The repose and building up that sojourners at watering-places are presumed to seek, and which many of them doubtless need, are certainly more likely to be attained in a dwelling inhabited by few than by many, in a private house rather than in a public one, in a cottage rather than in a hotel. That social variety and a wholesome joyousness are most likely to spring from numbers, is patent enough. But there is a time for all things, including a time to seek company and a time to be alone. It is always possible for the tenants of watering-place cottages to seek the society of the hotels, and the privilege of choice is of itself a source of enjoyment. After a season spent amid the uproar and elbowing of the town, the opportunity to be alone with nature, or to enjoy her beauties in company with congenial friends, must surely to delicate minds be more refreshing than the bustle and attrition which at watering-place hotels only change the form of our surroundings and not their substance. The calm which alone enables a human soul, so to speak, to reconstruct itself, to recover from the moil and worry of a life that for most of us seems constantly to grow more exacting and more exciting, can surely be best enjoyed in private, even if attainable at all in the monster inns. But, as we formerly suggested, much of this desirable seclusion is to be had even in an humbler and more convenient way than by hiring a house, however small. For the seaside especially we believe in the comfort and general desirability of furnished lodgings. Such accommodations can be readily arranged to suit all purses and tastes, need be in no wise foreign to our manners and customs, and are immeasureably superior to second-rate hotels. Ramsgate and Boulogne, Brighton and Nice, Biarritz and Hastings, supply models of all types for these comfortable modes of living, and we hope before many days to see them—as most European things usually are—well improved upon in all respects at each of our fashionable Summer resorts.

Plans of the Indian Commission.

In spite of all the discussions upon the Indian question, no definite plan has hitherto been suggested which seemed likely to meet all the difficulties of the case. The advocates of gentle treatment of the red men are agreed that the injustice of which they complain is unquestionable. Their lands have been seized by settlers, and in pursuance of various corporate enterprises; treaty obligations were too often disregarded, and frequently contact with white men has only resulted in a demoralization which is worse than that incidental to a "savage" nature and mode of life. For what they are now suffering the white race is, therefore, for the most part responsible. There seems no clearer duty, both in a political and Christian sense, than that of settling the Indian problem upon a basis of justice, good faith and kindly feeling.

Some time ago the United States Indian Commission was directed by Mr. Commissioner COX to submit a plan for a wiser and more humane treatment of the Indians within our borders. That body was well qualified for the task. It had examined the records of the Indian Bureau for ten years past; various members of the Commission had personally visited the tribes, two had resided among them nearly a lifetime, and one for three years, and, as is well known, the whole Commission was selected with especial reference to the highest character and social standing of the members. The plan which is now submitted to Congress by it recognizes distinctly the important principle that the advancement of the white man need not be ruinous to the Indians, and that "no material advantage to the whites based on moral wrong can be a real gain." In this spirit a series of propositions are offered which are of a most practical character and entirely just.

The plan first of all suggests that the most important preliminary step which Congress should undertake is the passage of laws by which the fulfillment of existing treaties shall be enforced both in letter and spirit. It is easy to see how, if this advice be accepted and acted upon, the complaints of bad faith, which the Indians have justly made, will be no longer probable. The Indian tribes west and north of the Mississippi, the Commission thinks, ought to be concentrated into not less than four nor more than seven distinct reservations, and the tribes should be induced to sell their present lands at a fair price with that view. Part of the purchase-money may be devoted to acquiring the new reservations, part to the erection of suitable buildings thereon, and the remainder to expenditures for the benefit of the future occupants during the next twenty years. The first division of land should be eighty acres per capita, which would be sufficient to provide for the support of all.

Article 12 of the plan contains another judicious provision—that no white man, other than such as may be authorized or employed by the Government, shall locate upon any of the reservations, and even these shall be married and have their wives with them during residence therein. Moreover, those whom the Government shall authorize to go upon the reservations, to benefit the Indians, shall be selected because of their well-attested Christian proclivities, and without reference to their political or religious creeds. In addition to this, persons only of the simplest callings are to be admitted, and in certain defined numbers proportionate to the Indian population. No intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes, are to be allowed, and these shall be dispensed only under medical and Government control. One of the sources of trouble and discontent has arisen from the misrepresentations of half-breed interpreters, who have deluded the Indians with false promises which the Government has never made. This is to be prevented, and only honest, truthful and responsible men, who have learned the language of the nation they live among, are to be for the future employed. This reform will have a most beneficial effect: the forcible statement of RED CLOUD that his words were filtered and altered for the worse in transmission, illustrates how great is the evil which it proposes to obviate. One other provision is all that we can find space to mention at present. It is that the members of the various classes employed in the Indian service call conventions in each State, of persons interested in the plan, to elect representatives to a general convention at Washington. The duty of the latter will be to select such married men as shall be placed upon the reservations. The scheme contains many more details, the adoption of which will tend to solve the Indian problem, if they are faithfully carried into execution; and it is to be hoped that Congress will lose no time in giving the whole a fair and speedy trial.

The Coal Monopoly.

It will be a great mistake on the part of Congress if that body shall allow the present coal monopoly to continue until another session, and we cannot but deem it a serious danger to the Republican Party. The demand has been made all over the country that the price of coal should be reduced. We have shown that the monopoly given to a few coal producers, by independence of foreign supply, has had the effect of inducing the strikes and constant demand for increased wages which result in increased expenditure and diminished production. We do not know of a single class of people who derive benefit from the high prices for coal except the coal monopolists themselves, and even their profits are not proportionate to the burdens their monopoly entails upon the people.

It is worthy of notice that the most earnest petitioners for the protection of their own manufactures are equally earnest in their desire to have the raw material they use made as free as possible. Each manufacturer naturally wishes to be able to supply his fabric as cheaply as possible. We find that the manufacturer of pig-iron is anxious to get cheap ore, and that a movement which should admit Canadian ore at a cheaper rate than our own can be produced would be extremely popular with them. Their own product in turn becomes a burden to all who have to use it as material, because of the increased price at which it is made. And thus, in the ascending scale, taxation upon everything which enters as material into manufactures is oppressive to those who use it.

The very worst of all these monopolies, we do not hesitate to say, is that of coal. Unlike the other necessaries of life, it is in the hands of a few producers. These can easily combine to keep up the price. Even if a stoppage of the production is necessary for this purpose, it can be done with comparative ease. A fictitious strike is organized—men are paid by the coal-owners without work, in order to prevent a fall of prices, and the consumer is in the end obliged to pay for the support of large classes through periods of idleness. Through these combinations the prices are made very greatly to exceed the cost of production, but still the importer of the foreign article does not dare to enter into competition, because if he should be seduced by the high prices and attempt it, the monopolists could without loss—merely by a temporary sacrifice of a part of their profits—throw their coal into the market at a rate ruinous to him.

There is not a single point of view in which monopoly in coal cannot be shown to be one of the deadliest curses which can be inflicted upon a nation, and we trust that Congress will forward the good work which it seems to have inaugurated by repealing all duties on coal.

The Constitutional Convention of Vermont has performed two notable acts. It has decided against the proposed amendment of the Constitution granting women the suffrage by a nearly unanimous vote, and it has by a vote of 124 to 85 decided to abolish the Council of Censors, an institution peculiar to the State, and which has been in existence for the last fifteen years. The most singular thing connected with the abolition of the Council is that the recommendation therefor came from the Censors themselves, as was required by the Constitution. That body may truly be said, therefore, to have committed suicide. Most of the leading papers in the State make the matter one of congratulation, and seem to be agreed that the people are well rid of a cumbrous, useless and expensive feature of the Local Government.

It has been supposed that the Pennsylvania deposits of anthracite were inexhaustible, and that the production was capable of being increased to any desired extent. A Philadelphia paper, which is considered good authority in all matters relating to coal, says that the present supply cannot be materially increased with the present processes of mining, which have been confined to the surface veins. It estimates that the process of mining hitherto has been wasteful to such an extent that for every ton actually consumed another ton has been destroyed in the working or transportation. This is probably an extravagant estimate, but there is no doubt that it contains a deal of truth. In order to increase the production to answer the growing demand, it is said that deep mining will have to be resorted to—and that will materially affect the price.

Our Government, it appears, has a miniature war on hand. The announcement comes from Germany, that in concert with Great Britain and the North German Confederation, we are to make common cause against the Chinese pirates. The statement referred to speaks somewhat grandiloquently about "the fleets of the three nations," and "a general plan of operations," but it may, we presume, be taken for granted that the contest will make no very perceptible increase in the war expenditure of the countries engaged. The service to commerce and civilization will, however, be considerable, and as nothing short of extirpation is to content the allies, we may hope that the remedy will be final. The Chinese Government "is to be permitted, if it pleases," to take part in the hostilities.

The system of competitive examinations for the civil service continues to make way in England. Beginning with the civil service of India, it has steadily extended into almost every department of British Government employment. It has not yet invaded the diplomatic ranks, and some of the higher positions of both the Home and Foreign Office are still closed to the graduate from the ranks of the people. By cable telegram it is announced that the Home Department is now prepared to adopt it unreservedly. When efficiency has gained almost its last victory over aristocratic prescription in England, it is almost time that we began to remove our subordinate appointments beyond the range of political influence, and to make well-tried fitness the sole qualification for public employment.

Our Commissioners of Police seem to be giving earnest attention to the affairs of their Department, and especially to the conduct of the force. Complaints against policemen are listened to and investigated, and whenever the facts warrant punishment, it is promptly visited upon delinquents. The result cannot fail to be salutary to discipline and efficiency. This rigid supervision should not be neglected, for the efficiency of the service depends largely upon the consciousness on the part of policemen that shortcomings in the discharge of their duty will entail certain and speedy penalties.

The North German papers are jubilant over the happy results of the three years' labors which have just terminated of the first Reichstag of the Confederation. A very important step in the unification of Germany has been made by the enactment of a uniform criminal code for the various States. Hitherto the criminality of various acts has been differently estimated, according to the locality of their commission, and as many as fourteen different grades of crime were usually considered capital offenses. Now, Germany has what CHARLES V. attempted to give her, one penal law in all her northern provinces, and the cases to which capital punishment is applicable are limited to two. The Liberals in the Reichstag made a strong stand for the total abolition of the punishment of death, but taking warning by the experience of '49, when it was abrogated, and so great an increase of crime followed that in '53 it was re-enacted, they did not persevere in their opposition to the new code.

The Commission of Inquiry into the working of the national system of education in Ireland will shortly present its report. The opposition of the Roman Catholic priesthood to the existing system has been of long continuance. It is stated that the Commission will so far defer to their objections as to recommend a compromise between the neutral and denominational systems. "Where only one school exists in a parish the principle of mixed education is to be maintained, but where there are two schools one is to be distinctively Protestant and the other distinctively Catholic, or neutral if preferred." This would amount to a virtual adoption of the scheme pursued in Prussia, with, it is said, the best results. It is extremely questionable, however, in the face of the growing sentiment in Great Britain in favor of an unsectarian system of education, whether such a plan will ever receive legislative sanction.

There is no doubt that the civilized world is upon the threshold of important events in matters of religion, but whether they will amount to a revolution, as asserted by Mr. BEECHER at Plymouth Church the other evening, is more than questionable. In matters of faith mankind move slowly, for the reason that the great majority are indifferent; while the earnest adherents of creeds are, in their way, conservative. Even radical religionists are generally content to work within their own legitimate spheres, and very few of them are enthusiastic enough to engage in general missionary work. The result is that sudden and marked changes of religious thought, or disruptions of existing organizations are almost impossible. Slow modifications are going on silently and constantly, but seldom if ever does a revolution occur. Mr. BEECHER furnishes a good illustration of this, in the contrast which he so humorously describes between the early training which he received in New-England Calvinism, and the more radical ideas of which he is now so able a champion. Still Plymouth Church is far from revolutionary.

The cry of *Eureka* is always calculated to arrest attention; and we are invariably interested in the announcement of any new thing—always hoping something better is going to turn up "this time." We have had a good many flushes of expectation in this way—regarding, for instance, ERICSSON'S "hot and cold" motors for ships, the brilliant new oxygen light, and many other excellent matters of invention, which, however, are very slow in putting in an actual appearance and "coming up to the sounding terms of the manifesto." We lately had a notice of a way to make ice in any quantity—our Summer trust in this being still reasonably good—and now we have our correspondent, "Inventor," proposing to convey the telegraph wires in a neat, compact manner otherwise than by poles, and make use of their electricity to light and extinguish the City lamps, all at once—suggesting at the same time a number of additional good economic uses of the same electric agency. At present we are only at the beginning of our knowledge of electricity; and no doubt its adaptations may yet change the modes of progress and the face of things in some very surprising way.

The Fijian Islands are anxious to be annexed by some nation strong enough to protect them. They contain but a few thousand white settlers, and nearly two hundred thousand natives. The settlers have bought estates, and are cultivating sugar, cotton and other tropical productions with success; but having no well-organized government, they are constantly subject to annoyance and outrage by the natives. Some years ago the white settlers applied to Great Britain for a protectorate, but the proposition was declined. At one time the Fijians began to look hopefully to the United States for relief, and it is known that Mr. SEWARD favored the project of bringing the islands under the American flag; but the Melbourne authorities objected, and the matter was dropped. Recently a movement has been undertaken to bring the Fiji group under the rule of the authorities of Sydney, which, being itself a colony, will make a very anomalous condition of affairs.

The following *bon voyage* comes from the *Tribune*:

> Mr. GEORGE JONES, wearied out with his burdensome cares as sole editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, is about to sail for Europe, murmuring as he goes,
>
> The TIMES is out of joint; oh, cursed spite,
> That I was ever born to set it right.

With this "willful and malicious lie,"—

It is reported that Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR is to assume the editorial chair in Mr. JONES' absence.

Musical.

At Dr. TYNG'S Church, yesterday morning, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA sang "Come unto Him," from the Messiah, as she alone can sing it. Mme. PAREPA'S appearance was a pleasant surprise to the congregation, tinged with regret, however, that it is the last time the welcome notes of her superb voice will be heard in America for some months to come. In her approaching trip to Europe she carries with her the best wishes of the thousands who have been privileged to hear her sing, accompanied by the hope that her absence may be of the shortest possible duration.

POLITICS IN FRANCE

The Ministerial Crisis—Exciting Debate in the Corps Legislatif—M. Ollivier's Breach with Baron David and the Members of the Right—Vote of Confidence in the Ministry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 6, 1870.

The Ollivier Ministry has just had a narrow escape. In some of my recent letters I pointed out to you the shoals on which they were likely to strike and the efforts that would be made by the old Right to bring in M. ROUHER and a Cabinet of reactionists. The results of Saturday's debate in the Corps Legislatif on M. BETHMOUTH's amendment touching the expediency of authorizing public reunions during the electoral period preceding the renomination of the *conseils generaux*, laid bare the policy and intentions of M. JEROME DAVID and his associates, and compelled the Ministry to cast its lot definitively with the Center Gauche and the other liberal elements of the Chamber. This decision had been anticipated, from the check sustained by the Cabinet the previous day, and the tribunes were crowded by an anxious and eager public, among whom were to be recognized a great many members of the Senate and several members of the Diplomatic Corps. The interpellation of M. BETHMONT furnished the Government with the opportunity which it was said to desire; that of either recalling the majority to its allegiance, or of abandoning office with honor. Had it neglected to seize it, its ultimate expulsion under circumstances which would have deprived it of all the benefit of the struggles which it had so bravely sustained in support of its programme would have followed. Although fully sensible of the grave importance of his interpellations, M. BETHMONT developed it in language of great calmness and moderation. After exposing the divergency which he thought existed between the declarations of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice upon the subject of the authorization of public reunions for the elections of the *conseils generaux*, and admitting that the question had lost some of its importance from the briefness of the interval left until the elections took place, he demanded, if the Ministry did not deem it opportune, to present during the next session a *projet de loi* which would accord to the electors for the elections of the *conseils generaux* and the *conseils d'arrondissement* the right of reunion which existed for the elections to the Corps Legislatif. M. OLLIVIER, after explaining that the text of the law was clear upon the subject, and that the Government had no alternative left but to apply it, proceeded to defend the Cabinet against the attacks by which it was sought to undermine it. The rest of the debate is so interesting that I shall give it in the speaker's own words:

M. OLLIVIER—You will permit me now to enter into a general explanation. No position is more difficult, none more combated, than that of the Ministry. [Sensation.] At one time it is accused of proceeding too rapidly, at another of taking refuge in adjournment, and not being sufficiently bold. It daily finds itself in conflict from different sides of the Chamber, with demands and pretensions which are opposed to each other. As every day its position is being secretly undermined, it must neglect no occasion of strengthening it. The Cabinet, in the name of which I have the honor to speak before the Chamber, is now and will remain during the whole period of its existence the Cabinet of the 2d of January, [applause;] that is to say, a Cabinet which has received from the Sovereign, from the Chamber and from the nation the difficult but glorious mandate of establishing without revolution, and without trouble, peaceable and durable liberty. The Cabinet labors daily with all its strength to realize its programme. It will fulfill it to the end without dissimulation or timidity. It will, nevertheless, fulfill it maturely, and it will not compromise it by precipitation. But however great may be its good-will, without your confidence it is powerless. What signifies the fact that a hostile vote may drive it from power? By its fall it will again serve the cause of parliamentary liberty by putting in practice one of its fundamental rules. [Agitation.] There is only an existence languishing and without grandeur which it must refuse to accept. That which occurred in the sitting of yesterday, added to other recent acts, has shaken the certainty which we have felt in the support of the Chamber. [Cries of "No! No!" from several members. Prolonged sensation.]

M. PAUL BETHMONT—I ask leave to reply.

M. OLLIVIER—We feel rejoiced that this interpellation affords us an opportunity of interrogating the majority.

Baron JEROME DAVID—I request permission to speak.

M. OLLIVIER—I resume. A question of right has been put to us: "Have you or have you not the faculty of authorizing public reunions?" Our answer is that we do not think we possess any such right. We call upon the Chamber to reply by the order of the day, pure and simple, to the demand of interpellation which has been addressed to us, for if it were to act otherwise we should conclude that we no longer possess its confidence. [Agitation.]

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC—We are all agreed on that; we cannot reply to the question otherwise than by an affirmative vote.

M. JEROME DAVID—I believe that under the Parliamentary régime the Cabinet question disengages itself from the votes of the Assembly. These votes become marked, and are judged according to the part which the members of the Cabinet have taken in the discussion, according to the ardor which they have brought to the support of their theories, and to the solutions which the Chamber has given to them. But before a vote can be passed, at the moment when a vote is about to take place, I say that to make a Cabinet operation out of an incident of secondary importance is an act of intimidation, an act of pressure. [Applause from several benches. Continued agitation.] It is an indirect infringement of our prerogatives. Just now a member of the Cabinet said at the tribune, "You have all the liberties." Well, if we have all the liberties, permit us to exercise them freely. [Applause from the Right.] What! you would suddenly raise the question of confidence and ask from us an absolute affirmation? Just look at the situation in which you place my friends and myself. We may think that you do not fulfill up to the present the hopes that the country had a right to conceive on your entrance into office. [Murmurs.] We may think that you are wanting in decision; that up to the present time you are a Ministry of indecision; that your acts are not strongly characterized; that it would be difficult to premise in what road you march and in what line you conduct the country; we may think that it is difficult to say whether you are authoritary or liberal. [Sensation.] We have heard you hold at this tribune a language so authoritary that your predecessors would not have accepted it. [Applause from the Left.] We have heard you at other times use a language ultra liberal in its tone. [Murmurs on the Left.] I make use of the word ultra liberal to keep my expression within certain limits. We may think all this without giving you a vote of want of confidence, which in any case would not be comprehensible on the occasion of an interpellation which permit me to say it, has not for the Chamber an exceptional interest.

M. GAMBETTA—Good! You are perfectly right.

Baron DAVID—Of an interpellation which in the conditions under which it has taken place, and in the terms to which M. BETHMONT has reduced it, had become almost a debate without interest. And in such circumstances you say that you respect the Parliamentary regime when you come and declare at the tribune. "If the vote is not favorable we shall retire; if the vote is favorable we shall interpret it as a testimony of confidence. "I maintain that a vote obtained in this manner will be a fiction, and not a reality. [Applause from the Left and the extreme Right.] It will be all the more a fiction from the fact that under present circumstances, after the reservations that I have just made, my friends and I will vote for you. [Exclamations and laughter on the Left.]

M. PAUL BETHMONT—Permit me to say that I make exactly the same declaration as the Hon. Baron DAVID. The Minister has replied to a Cabinet question which was not put.

M. OLLIVIER—Fortunately, gentlemen, the second part of the Hon. Baron JEROME DAVID's speech has corrected the first, for without that, involuntarily, no doubt, he would have furnished us with a pretext for feeling very proud. He represents us as seeking to intimidate the Chamber, because we have just modestly said to you, "If you have no confidence in us we shall resign." In this language there is nothing which resembles an act of intimidation. Permit me, Sir, to tell you, you invoke the rights of the Chamber, and you are justified in so doing. I prove to you that I do not want to infringe upon them in the slightest degree, and you should recognize the rights possessed by honest men, devoted to a difficult task, which absorbs all their moments, not to accept that they should be placed in the impossibility of accomplishing their task, nor to consider as supporters those who have at heart the sentiments which you have expressed.

M. EMANUEL ARAGO—Well, as you are aware send in your resignation. [Exclamations and laughter.]

M. OLLIVIER—I thank the honorable M. JEROME DAVID for his frankness; we know, and if he will permit me the use of an expression still more just, we feel that there exists among a portion of this Chamber suspicions and disapprobation which either do or do not find expression, but which manifest themselves indirectly. We feel that among a certain portion of this Assembly there does not exist, I will not say those sentiments of affection, but that sympathy which renders solutions easy and struggles light. There results from this for us a situation contrary to the truth of the Parliamentary régime, for if it be not acceptable that a Ministry shall speak out, combat and stipulate in the name of Deputies who regard it as undecided, uncertain, without system and oscillating from reaction to extreme liberty. A situation such as this is a false one for us. We seize the first opportunity of escaping from it.

A VOICE—The opportunity is a bad one.

M. OLLIVIER—I am told the opportunity is a bad one. I reply that no opportunity is bad when it becomes necessary to clear up an equivocal situation. [Applause.] I appeal in this assembly, even among the opposition, to those who have practiced the Parliamentary régime; let them tell me if it has not the right and also the conscientious obligation of a Minister when he sees that a certain portion of the majority are detaching themselves from him, to put frankly and honestly the question in order that each may explain himself at full liberty. [Applause.]

A VOICE—And it should be done at once.

M. OLLIVIER—It is all the more necessary from the fact that all that passes in this Chamber exercises a considerable influence outside, and that a certain degree of uneasiness seizes upon the public mind each time that a Ministry not corresponding exactly to the ideas of a Chamber comes to have an existence precarious and without strength. [Applause.] And then, again, gentlemen, have we not ourselves our honor and our dignity to protect? is it becoming in us to present to the country the appearance of men who, through weakness of soul, cling to a power which escapes them? We have had enough of power; we are ready to resign it; but unless we want to be taxed with faint-heartedness, and we can only resign it at the command of the Sovereign or of the Chambers. If we do not inspire you with confidence, declare the fact, and, let me add, I do not accept the vote of M. JEROME DAVID in our favor. [Great applause.]

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN—It is a vote of apprehension —of isolation.

M. OLLIVIER—You are a man of honor, Sir. Well, in the name of honor I ask you and your friends to vote against us. [Continued applause and murmurs from the Right.]

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC—We cannot vote against our opinions and our convictions. [Prolonged interruption.]

M. OLLIVIER—I do not admit that honorable Deputies can rise in an assembly and say to a Ministry, "You are incapable; you are undecided; you have no settled line of policy," and concluded by adding, "I shall vote for them; vote for them on this occasion."

M. CHARPIN FEUGEROLLES—We cannot do otherwise. [Murmurs.]

M. OLLIVIER—To vote for them on this occasion is to give people a right to think that you only think to compromise them. I shall not accept your vote. [Great applause.]

Baron DAVID—The honorable Minister of Justice has just addressed to me and other members of the Chamber an injunction which is impossible to admit. I am not the partisan of a sentimental policy. I combat the theory of the Minister from several points of view. In the first place, whatever may be the part which I accord to my personality, it is impossible for me to confound it with public affairs. There are circumstances in which the interest of my country counsels to me an approving vote in spite of the adjuration of the honorable Minister. I add that he has misunderstood my language, and I wish to accentuate it in a manner that will render it more difficult of refutation. I did not say, Monsieur le Garde des sceaux, that you were an incapable Minister. I told you merely that you put the question of confidence mal apropos. I do not contest your right to come and interrogate the Chamber when you believe the moment has arrived to clear up doubts. If this be true, it is equally true that you cannot deny to the members of this Assembly the right to conduct their vote as they understand it, without otherwise troubling themselves about your consent. I told you, on the contrary, that the question was inopportune, because we had not as yet arrived at the point of distrust. [Exclamations and laughter.]

A member on the Right—Not Yet.

A member on the Left—It will come.

Baron DAVID—The vote of yesterday indicated to you that on some points we differed with you, and there were circumstances in which our liberalism surpassed yours. [Ironical murmurs on the Left.] The vote of yesterday established it clearly. We have therefore given you a *premier avertissement* (first warning.) [Laughter.]

M. OLLIVIER—We demand the last.

M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS—We shall bide our time. [Murmurs.]

After a few words more from M. JEROME DAVID, M. BETHMOND withdrew his interpellation in order to prevent the Ministry from obtaining the vote which they sought. Baron REILLE and M. JOHNSTON, however, came to the rescue, and assumed the interpellation, which, according to the regulations of the Chamber, they were entitled to do. On the vote being taken on the order of the day pure and simple, the form in which it originally stood, the following was the result:

Number of votes	189	For the adoption	189
Absolute majority	95	Against it	0

This vote must not be regarded as decisive of the stability of the Ministry. It has, however, the advantage of clearing the ground. M. OLLIVIER is now fully convinced that nothing remains for him but the faithful fulfillment of the programme of the 2d of January. If he adheres to this, he will be backed by all the liberal elements of the Chamber, and a great constitutional party may be formed which will defeat all the efforts of the reactionists, and keep M. ROUHER and his partisans out of power.

CANADA.

A Colonial Crisis—Growing Distrust in England—The Postmaster-General's Mission to London—Defence Against England's Enemies—Withdrawal of the Troops—Indicating a New Policy—The Consequences.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 18, 1870.

A crisis in the affairs of this country as regards its relations with England, has at length been reached, and there is no saying what may be the result. Thoroughly loyal to the Empire of which they form a part, and ready to sacrifice almost anything for the sake of their allegiance, our people, nevertheless, appear to think that they are just now the objects of the greatest contempt in Great Britain. On every hand it is averred that the Government and Press do not treat them with the consideration which is their due as colonists, and it is an undeniable fact, that an intense feeling prevails. So strong is that feeling, that the Dominion Government were induced to take the matter up, and, as a consequence, Mr. Postmaster-General CAMPBELL will sail from Quebec today, charged with the special mission of making certain representations to the Imperial Government on the subject, and urging the necessity of remonstrating against the alleged misconduct of the United States in connection with the recent Fenian raid. There has been a growing feeling of distrust of England manifested here for a long time, and it has culminated in the universal expression of dissatisfaction now ringing through the land. It is not for me to inquire into the propriety or impropriety of the course that has been taken in this matter. I but note the fact and indicate the cause. Never in the history of Canada was there such a general expression of feeling before as is now heard in all quarters; men of all classes and parties concur in denouncing England for the way in which the Fenian raid has been alluded to; and the belief gains ground that the time has come, which English statesmen looked forward to as the turning point in the continuance of the relations of this colony with the mother land. Many, too, are preparing to accept the situation, and let no one be surprised if the event so often spoken of, should be precipitated much sooner than was anticipated.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

It seems to have been expected that when Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends came into office, a change would be made in the disposition of the troops sent out for the protection of this colony, but it was never supposed that there would be a sudden and entire change in the policy of England with regard to its connection with this country. The withdrawal of troops was looked upon as a mere temporary expedient, to satisfy the wishes of certain members of the Imperial Government, and the matter was not seriously thought of. When, however, it was seen that their removal would necessitate the raising of an armed force in the country, specially to defend it against England's, and not Canada's enemies, our people may be excused if they protested against such an arrangement. So long as the connection continued, there was of course nothing to expect but submission to the wishes of the Imperial authorities; but it is now felt that even submission may be carried too far; hence it is asserted that England demands too great a sacrifice on the part of the people of Canada. In England they do not scruple to say that the colonies are too expensive, because the principal places in them have had to be garrisoned with Imperial troops, but the fact is at the same time lost sight of that if the connection is worth having it is surely worth maintaining, and the Colonists regard it as a great grievance that they should be called upon to maintain that connection solely for the benefit of England and take the snubs that her statesmen give them. The character of the last Fenian raid was such as to create the impression abroad that it was the most insignificant and contemptible affair imaginable; therefore, in England it was thought the Canadians had comparatively little to do in preventing a successful invasion. The action of the United States authorities, too, had the effect of causing the efforts of our volunteer force to be looked upon as of very little importance. But it is just the action of the American Government that has given rise to the present excitement. The old jealousy still exists here, and the Canadians cannot brook the notion that their republican neighbors should receive so much credit for what they did; moreover, in the present instance, it is held that whatever credit is given to the United States must naturally detract from the honor and glory of our "gallant defenders," the Provincial volunteers. By awarding praise to the United States authorities it is considered as completely ignoring our own forces, and, as a matter of course, in this way the present feeling has been engendered. The tone of Earl GRANVILLE and the Press is regarded as particularly obnoxious and savoring of a desire on the part of the Imperial Government to be as offensive as possible. Whether right or wrong, it is insisted that this course of policy will ultimately lead to unfavorable results, and it is denounced accordingly.

THE NEXT STEP.

That the matter is regarded as a serious one by the people of Canada must be evident from the fact of a member of the Dominion Government being deputed to proceed to England without delay, and present a case for the consideration of those who are charged with bringing about the unpleasant state of things complained of, and which, it is said, if nothing is done to reverse the policy decided on, must terminate in a separation. Those who were strongest in their attachment to England are now the loudest in condemning what they consider unfair treatment; they declare that they are quite willing to remain as they are, but do not think it devolves upon them, as colonists, to fight all the battles of England on this continent, unaided and even without any encouragement. Naturally enough, perhaps, they believe that England cares less for Canada than formerly, and is not, therefore, so anxious to maintain troops for its defense, the idea having prevailed that Canada should be sufficiently able to take care of itself. This brings us to the grand turning point again. If England wants nothing more with Canada, she will offer no resistance to any change the people may wish to make; but, say those who feel the strongest in the matter, we are not prepared to take upon ourselves the functions and maintenance of a separate existence as a nation, and annexation being in the background for the present, there seems to be some difficulty in arriving at what the intention would be in case of a quarrel with England. That a quarrel will ensue should a reversion of the present Colonial policy be refused is almost certain for it is apparent that further submission is out of the question. It is hinted that England may secure the confidence and approval of the people of this country by means of a remonstrance with the United States, but that might possibly involve a more serious quarrel. The Imperial authorities, it is now held, should insist upon the entire suppression of the Fenian organization in the United States, its avowed and only object being the invasion and subjugation of the Dominion. Were this done, we are told, that the good will of our people would be more firmly established than ever, and the result now looked for happily averted. The feeling of dissatisfaction which prevails has been somewhat embittered by the preparations now making for the departure of the last troops left in the country, all of whom, with the exception of a portion of the Sixtieth Rifles now on their way to Red River, being under orders to return to England. It is rumored, however, that the order for the Rifle Brigade—Prince ARTHUR's regiment—has been countermanded. When once completely denuded of Imperial soldiers, it is not at all probable that any will be sent hither again; and that belief operates very strongly in prejudicing the people against England and tends to strengthen the feeling now dominant in the public mind of this country.

The Drift of Public Opinion in the New Dominion—Speedy Peaceful Separation from England Deemed Necessary.

From the London (Ont.) Free Press, June 17.

It is not an unimportant indication of the tendency of public opinion that, while the *Journal de Quebec* has hoisted the flag of independence of Canada, the Toronto *Globe* expresses itself in tones of unmistakable dissatisfaction at the English attitude toward Canada. No doubt the late Fenian raid has done much to excite prevailing feeling, but that affair is only incident to our position. The radical difficulty is not the Fenian raid, but the condition of affairs under which it becomes possible. If the United States knew that a descent on Canada would be resented as promptly and efficiently as was the insult to the British flag when carried on the *Trent*, Gen. GRANT would have been a good deal more active with his proclamation. But it is patent to the world, to the States as well as ourselves, from the mouths of prominent English statesmen as well as from the Press, that Canada must fight its own battles. Nothing can be fairer than that, we think. In that case, however, we must be allowed to make our own quarrels. It will never do for England to make the row and Canadians to have their heads broken over it. Nobody would be satisfied with that arrangement, at least among ourselves. What seems to be needed is that some "other form of alliance," of which the Governor-General spoke to us at Quebec, by which England would be relieved of the care, anxiety and expense of this colony, and Canada would not be involved in retribution for acts such as that concerning the *Trent*, the *Alabama*, or Ireland's "wrongs." The constant tremor in which the country is placed is most injurious to it, and the necessity of some alteration in the existing status is forcing itself upon the public mind everywhere. The Quebec *Chronicle*, like the *Free Press*, has long held that independence, guaranteed by France, England and the United States, is the best solution to the difficulty. Hon. Mr. CAUCHON, Speaker of the Senate, now advocates independence in his paper, the *Journal*, and even the staid Quebec *Gazette*, historically conservative, is constrained to say:

> "The only escape from such a condition of harassment, seeing that the Imperial Government highly approves of the inability or unwillingness of that of the United States to prevent the recurrence of the wrongs we complain of, is *de novo* proclaimed to be *peaceful separation* from the parent State, and the sooner the better. Now, much as we deprecate the contingency, we confess it does not at all surprise us to find the argument revived, and we only fear, the indifference of the home Government—we will not say of the people, for we believe they would almost unanimously deplore such a result—will have the effect of considerably relaxing the opposition which has hitherto been made by the Conservative Press, and, in fact, by the Press generally in Canada, to 'Independence.' Of course, we must be exposed to American raids which cost us millions, and the American Government is greatly applauded by that of England for coming on the scene after the mischief is done, and the invaders are routed, *some political change will have to be contemplated.*"

There can be no mistake as to the drift of the tide.

Young People's Literature—Discourse by Rev. J. P. Swift.

Rev. J. P. SWIFT preached a sermon, last evening, in the First Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-street, from the thirty-fourth chapter of Isaiah, sixteenth verse: "Seek ye out the Book of the Lord and read." The speaker alluded to the fact that this was an age of reading, and people, young and old, men and women, read pretty much everything that was printed in the shape of books, magazines, periodicals and the light literature of the day. The gentleman and lady read at home, the clerk snatched a leisure moment while at his desk and read; on cars a great variety of literature could be found in the hands of the passengers, and on steam-boats the hours of travel were whiled away by reading books, papers or anything that could be obtained. The reading public now embraces the great majority of the community, and the daily newspapers, filled as they are with the current news of the day, are devoured by their readers, who thus become perfectly familiar with the current news of the day. The speaker referred to the mass of pernicious trash, "yellow-covered literature," which was found in the hands of young men and women, and the reading of which poisoned their minds and unfitted them for reading which would improve and instruct. He said that reading makes a fine man, and thinking a great man. MILTON, by reading the works of CICERO and the Bible, was enabled to store his mind with those grand ideas which subsequent thought elaborated, and thus he obtained those grand conceptions which he embodied in his famous *Paradise Lost and Regained*. People who read should think as well; should endeavor while reading to obtain an idea of the author's meaning, and then ponder upon what they had read. In this way would their minds become stored with useful knowledge. Works of history should be chosen above all others, as these were instructive and would be useful in the future. The man or woman who was familiar with prominent authors could hold a commanding position in society. It had been said that a man could not read steadily, poring day after day over dry books of ample instruction, but that the mind must have some relaxation. The speaker said that there were authors of works of fiction who selected their characters from the world and conveyed a moral in the lesson which they interested their readers. DICKENS was one of those authors. He touched upon the vices of the day and portrayed them in the most brilliant and most entertaining language.

In conclusion the speaker urged upon his hearers to read the Bible attentively, assuring them that therein they would find the most sublime poetry, the most truthful history, and truths which would reach the heart and make better men and women of them.

A NEW CHURCH.

Laying the Corner-Stone of St. Jerome's Catholic Church, North New-York—Imposing Ceremonies.

The ceremonial of laying the corner-stone of the new Catholic church at Mott Haven, or as it is now called, North New-York, came off yesterday afternoon with the usual impressive rites of the Catholic Church, in the presence of a large assemblage of people. The Catholics of Westchester County having purchased, at a cost of $38,000, a block of ground fronting on Alexander-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, equal in size to twelve city lots, determined to erect thereon a church and parochial buildings which should be a credit to the county, but not having at present funds to complete a respectable church, they prudently resolved to erect a building which should fulfill the two-fold object of a school-house and a church. This edifice, which will cost $55,000, is now in process of construction, and when completed will present a very handsome appearance and will form quite a pleasing sight, surrounded as it will be by a number of pretty villas, and commanding an extensive view of the beauties of Harlem River and the surrounding country. It will be a three-story building, 62 feet high, with a front of 72 feet on Alexander-avenue, and a depth of 118 feet, and will be of the Lombardo-Gothic style of architecture. It will have a handsome front of pressed brick, relieved by dressings of Ohio and Belleville stone. The whole building will be ultimately used as a school-house, but in the interim, until the Catholics of the surrounding district are able to erect a suitable temple, the first floor, which is 17 feet high, will be used as a church, and the other floors will be devoted to educational purposes. The first story is almost finished, and the pastor, Rev. Father HUGHES, determined to celebrate with unusual éclat the ceremony of laying the corner-stone. The property belonging to the church was surrounded by a fence, and a platform in the center of the block was draped with the Stars and Stripes. Quite a number of small flags and banners floated from every available point, and the four corners of the fence were surmounted by busts of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN and JACKSON.

After 3 o'clock the temperance societies that had been invited to take part in the ceremonies, preceded by bands of music, began to arrive on the ground, and with the cadet companies of boys dressed in red and green, and little girls dressed in white, made a very brilliant display. Among the societies present were the Immaculate Conception T.A.B. Society, St. Jerome's Society, attached to the new church, St. Gabriel's T. A. B. Society, St. Boniface's Society, St. Augustine's Society, of Morrisania, Father Mathew's T. A. B. Society, No. 1 of West Chester, St. Aloysius' Society, and Father Mathew's T. A. B. Society No. 1. of Morrisania. On the platform were Very Rev. Father STARS, Vicar-General, Father FINEGAN, Vice-President of St. John's College, Fordham, Father McSweeny, Father Kinsella, Father Burns, Father Turner, Father Brennan, Father Birdsal, Father Carrol, Father Breen, Father Havin, Father Hughes, of the new Church of St. Jerome, and Mr. Bernard Mc. Gran, Grand Marshal of all the assembled societies, assisted by a number of aids adorned with magnificent badges and sashes.

The band of the Westchester Protectory also occupied a prominent place on the platform.

At 5 o'clock Very Rev. Father STARS, with a rich cloth-of-gold cape on his shoulders, assisted by Rev. Father MCSWEENY and Rev. Father HUGHES, proceeded to lay the corner-stone. The passage for the clergymen was very narrow, and the surging crowd of earnest Catholics, in their anxiety to witness the whole ceremony, crushed in and almost threw into the trench, which surrounded the buildings the little acolytes, who with censers and vases of holy water and torches, were trying to maintain an unsteady footing on the narrow platform round the corner-stone. The stone was blessed according to the solemn ritual of the Catholic Church, and was thrice sprinkled with holy water. The perfumed incense was then thrice waved around the stone and the ceremony was completed. The clergymen struggled back to the platform through the restless crowd, and when something like order had been secured, Rev. Dr. MORROGH, of the Dominican Order, delivered a short address from the first verse of the 129th Psalm: "Unless the Lord shall build the house, in vain do they labor who build it." The speaker said that Almighty God had always evinced particular interest in the building of temples and churches in His honor. In the Old Law he gave King David and Solomon the most minute instructions in regard to building the Temple of Jerusalem, and He had taught His people that the Temple was a place to be revered and respected, a place of prayer in which all the faithful should be heard and their prayers granted. They were engaged in building an edifice which should perform a two-fold duty—that of a church and a school. In this they were carrying out the time-honored principle of the Catholic Church of combining secular instruction with religious. The building would have to take the place of a church until the inhabitants of Westchester were zealous and numerous enough to build a creditable church. On account of the intensity of the heat he made his address very brief, and concluded by exhorting all to co-operate with their zealous young pastor in the good work of building a splendid church in honor of God, under the patronage of St. Jerome.

After the sermon the assemblage dispersed.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

Imposing Services at the Church of St. Anthony, in Sullivan-Street—The Musical Exercises.

The festival of St. Anthony of Padua was celebrated at the Italian church of that name, in Sullivan-street, near Prince, yesterday morning, with unusual impressiveness, and was attended by a numerous congregation. The religious exercises began at 11 o'clock. Solemn high mass was celebrated with all the pomp and grandeur appertaining to the Catholic ritual, the celebrant being Rev. JOACHIM GUERRINI, O. S. F.; Deacon, Rev. ANACLETUS DE ANGELIS, O. S. F.; Subdeacon, Rev. EDWARD AGUDI, O. S. F.; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. A. ROMANA, of Boston. The altar was decorated in the most tasteful manner, as well as the body of the church itself. Over the altar was a canopy of red silk fringed with gold lace, which extended up over the altar-piece, while numerous lights and vases of artificial flowers were so placed thereon as to make the "Tabernacle" appear as if fairly embowered in loveliness. The side altars were also decorated in a similar, though less gorgeous, manner. The side columns at each of these were covered with rich purple silk, around which were entwined bands of gold lace. Pendant from the ceiling were streamers of pink silk, golden fringed, formed into two quartets, the first of which was immediately in front of the main altar, and the others putting out from a common center situated about midway of the church proper, while around the sides of the edifice were draperies of a like character. The musical services were of a high order of merit, a full orchestra, besides the organ, furnishing the instrumentation, while a select choir furnished the vocalization. The mass sung was "Mozart's Twelfth," which was rendered with charming effect. The parts especially worthy of note were the opening baritone solo in the "Kyrie" the opening chorus of the "Gloria," and the "Quoniam" and "Cum Sancto Spiritu" chorus from the same. The "Qui Tollis" was not taken from MOZART, but MERCADENTE's sublime composition was substituted in its stead, and when we say that it was sung by Signor MASSIMILIANI, we say enough as to the manner of its rendition. The "Et Incarnatus Est," tenor solo, was given with splendid effect, as was also the "Dona Nobis Pacem" at the close of the musical exercises. After the reading of the first Gospel, Rev. CESAR CUCCHIARRINI, O. M. C., of Albany, ascended the pulpit, and preached an eloquent sermon, in Italian, eulogistic of the religious life and self-denying labors of the great saint whose feast they were then celebrating, after which the solemn high mass was carried on to its close. The soloists of the mass were: Soprani, Signoras Picaneser, Burrata and Leideker; contralto, Miss Leisdorf; tenori, Signors Massamilliani and Goller; baritone, Dr. Donsler; basso, Signor Gariboldi; musical conductor, Signor Guili.

This church, as is well known, has a congregation made up for the most part of Italians, among whom St. Anthony of Padua is held in high veneration. The actual feast of that saint occurred on the 13th inst., but as yesterday is the Sunday within the octave of the feast, it was, according to the usual custom, dedicated by the Italian people everywhere to his memory.

Closing Exercises of the Gardner Institute.

The closing exercises of the Gardner Institute, No. 620 Fifth-avenue, held last week, was a very interesting affair. Nine young ladies were graduated. The compositions which were effectively read by Rev. Dr. E. O. FLAGG, showed much originality of thought, a finished style, and a piquancy of expression and sentiment which delighted the large audience in attendance. The subjects were: "Waiting," by Miss F. Main; "The Nine Muses," Miss M. Hamilton; "Gold to Grey," Miss M. Lichtenstein; "Memories of the Poets," Miss A. Knapp; "The Pilgrim Mothers," Miss F. Burnham; "Airs," Miss J. Hall; "Mehitable White, Spinster," Miss M. Holdane; "Jewels of the Sky," Miss S. Douglas, and the Valedictory by Miss M. Dinwiddie.

After the exercises were concluded, the spacious parlors of the new and elegant house to which the school has recently been removed were filled until a late hour by the parents and friends of the pupils.

THE MINISTRY OF MUSIC.

Lessons of the Great Jubilee—A Discourse by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM delivered a discourse at Lyric Hall, yesterday morning, on "The Spiritual Mission of Music." He began by speaking of the Jubilee, which had occupied half the days and half the nights during the past week, and attracted thousands of people from all directions. There had been heard the marvelous symphonies and sonatas of BEETHOVEN, the grand oratorios, and the songs and anthems of all the great masters. A celebration in honor of BEETHOVEN in Summer was an anachronism, but that mattered not, for though born in Winter and dying in Spring, he was a man of all the year, and the beauties and charms of every season found expression in his wonderful strains. He was the musical voice of the modern world. The fifty years of his life covered the great crisis of European history with its revolutions and upheavals, its aspirations for liberty and a higher political life, and he was in full sympathy with every phase of feeling and experience which characterized his age. He lived intensely. He felt in their highest and strongest forms all the emotions of the heart, and with this high sensibility passed through the varied experiences of human life, giving them expression in strains of music which have no parallel in any age. He was a philosopher as well as a poet and a dreamer, and his compositions are saturated with thought. Few comprehend the deep meaning of his symphonies and sonatas, but all feel their inspiration. This was a great tribute to human nature and showed its wonderful capacities. It was a great organ from which some get nothing, but from which the master-hand could bring forth symphonies and songs and all the wonderful music which slumbered in its bosom. Music, the speaker said, was the expression of feeling and emotion, and as such was far more potent than any words. The mother, with a sweet nursery song, could touch the soul of the infant that comprehended no word of her tongue. She could sooth its little troubles and sufferings, and convey to it the love and tenderness which she could express in no other way. The Marseillaise hymn was the voice of the French revolution and spoke the feelings of a nation's heart. The pent-up emotions of the heart of France in those troublous times found expression in that song which sung itself from one soul in a single night, and had been singing through the souls of a nation ever since. "God Save the King" was to every English soul the history and the glory of their great nation concentrated in a strain of music. It was exquisitely adapted to the feeling of a British subject, and it was a shame to us that we had appropriated it when we had a national anthem of our own. Religious feeling too found its most appropriate expression in music. The Catholic mass was the voice of the religion of the middle age. All the strong emotions excited by a faith in a divine and sacrificed Redeemer, whose real flesh and blood were transformed into the bread and wine of which they themselves partook, the contrition and remorse, the hope, the joy and the exultation, found expression in the strains which where woven into those remarkable compositions. It was still the music of the Catholic serve which gave it such a strong hold upon the feelings of the people. Take the organ and the choir from St. Stephen's Church or from St. Francis Xavier's and they would lose the charm which they now have for hundreds of Protestants. But we have now a more wonderful music than the masses of the middle ages, the music of the heart, the expression of the feelings and sentiments of a common human nature. The great poets give their expression on musical words, and the great composers give them the still more fitting language of pure music. They are the poets of the inmost soul, and if BEETHOVEN and MENDELSSOHN and MOZART and BACH and the other great masters had possessed the power over words which they had over sounds, they would have been the rivals of DANTE, of MILTON and of GOETHE—of all the great poets but the unrivalled SHAKESPEARE himself. Music is a holy thing. There is no such thing as sacred and profane music, or religious and secular music. All music is sacred, as human feeling is sacred and the strains of OFFENBACH rise from the indecency of the book and sing themselves clear of everything but the pure and the sweet. Music is an amusement, but give the people plenty of amusement, entertain them in the public gardens, the squares and the parks, draw them away from their haunts of vice and of toil and awaken the divine sympathies which are in them and half the work of reform is accomplished. Music is the universal voice of the human heart. But the other day the last remnant of a people who are themselves but a remnant of a once powerful race, the poor Indian, ignorant, simple, savage, barbarous, confronted the civilization of the New World. People came together to see what should be done with him. War had failed upon him; he was not afraid of war, and would fight to the death. Reason did not prevail with him; he understood not the logic of diplomacy. We cannot civilize him; we cannot educate him to our arts and industries. It is doubtful if he can be made to accept even the simple arts of agriculture. But he is one type of humanity, and when justice, love, peace and good will were mentioned, the universal music of the human soul, he comprehended their meaning, and the savage face lit up, and the dusky bosom thrilled.

The speaker concluded with a glowing tribute to the singers and musicians of the world, who contribute so largely to the happiness of the race and lend such powerful aid to those who are striving to elevate and purify mankind.

CONGREGATIONALISM.

Its Rise and Progress—Sermon by Rev. Charles R. Bliss.

Yesterday morning Rev. CHAS. R. BLISS preached at Rutger's Chapel, in Fifth-avenue, before the members of the New-England Congregational Church, taking as his text the words of St. Paul to the Romans, "Whose are the Fathers?" St. Paul, he said, thought much of a godly descent, and valued it highly. No Church could claim a higher or nobler descent than the Congregational. The English Church claimed, through the Catholic Church, a descent from the Apostles, but really the English Church took its rise in the time of HENRY VIII. The quarrel between the Pope and HENRY, an affair entirely personal, resulted in HENRY's refusing to be bound any longer by the Pope's dogmas. The King ordered the printing and distribution of the Holy Scriptures, and copies of them were placed in the churches, but the promised reforms went but little further. It would have been better if the separation between the Catholic and Protestant Churches in England had been allowed to work itself out as it did on the Continent of Europe, and had not been effected by a King whose conduct and ideas were widely at variance with the teachings of the Bible. From WYCKLIFFE might be dated the rise of the Congregational Church. Some 250 years ago a body of about one hundred persons met in the house of an English country gentleman of fortune, and there bound themselves together by covenant as a church, taking the Scripture for their rule of conduct and rendering themselves free from the dictation of any Presbytery, Synod, Pope or King. Shortly afterward this body of Christians, who must be considered as the first Congregational Church, fled to Holland, but after remaining thence a short time took ship for this country. The story of their landing, said the preacher, is an old one, and needs not to be recalled. Their first church was founded at Plymouth, and subsequently one was built at Salem. The doctrines of the Plymouth Church, which differed from that at Salem, were about the same as those of the Congregational churches of our day, that is, it was a body of Christians, meeting in one place, taking the Scripture as their rule of conduct and amenable to no Synod, Presbytery, Bishops, King or Pope. The Plymouth Church, unlike the one at Salem, burned no witches and persecuted no Quakers. From it had sprung 3,000 congregational churches in this land. The Reverend gentleman then spoke of the progress of Congregationalism. The church now stood fifth in point of numbers. There were, however, many other churches, which although not calling themselves Congregational, might almost be considered as belonging to the denomination. An effort should be made, he said, to plant new churches out West. This was a most fitting time for it. This year was the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Church. Congregationalism was more consonant to the form of civil government than the doctrines of any other religious denomination. Our Government considered each citizen as individually responsible. So did the Congregational Church. Other denominations and other Governments held the individual in pupilage as it were. In conclusion, the preacher made an eloquent appeal for an endeavor on the part of all to spread the doctrines of the Church. Already, he said, Congregationalism had done much good. There could be no doubt whatever that it had produced less exclusive and less sectarian feeling among other denominations than formerly existed, and the good work should be aided in its progress.

Offertory to Aid in the Rebuilding of Indian Mission Buildings.

A special offertory was held in the chapel at St. Luke's Hospital in Fifty-fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, in connection with the regular devotional services, to aid in rebuilding the hospital belonging to the Santee-Sioux Indians, which was recently destroyed by a whirlwind, together with the various mission buildings situated at Dakota, Nebraska. Rev. Dr. MUHLENBURG gave an interesting account of the destruction of the Hospital. He said that the mission was established by the Protestant Episcopal Church for the purpose of affording the Indians an opportunity for Christian worship. It had just become the station for a tribe of converted Santee-Sioux Indians, when it was visited by a gigantic whirlwind, which destroyed everything in its passage at one fell swoop. The residents of the place discovered the aerial blast at a distance, and believed at first that it would pass by their mission without causing any damage. The whirlwind, however, suddenly changed its course, and tore down everything in its devastating course. A very nice fund was raised among the congregation at the chapel, yesterday, to be used in the erection of the new buildings.

The New-Jersey Editorial Excursion.

The New-Jersey editors start on their annual excursion next Tuesday. Leaving this City on the evening of that day on the steamer *Vanderbilt* they expect to reach Glens Falls and Lake George on Wednesday, and enjoy the annual dinner at the Fort William Henry Hotel Wednesday evening. On Thursday they sail up Lake George to Fort Ticonderoga and Whitehall, and then proceed to Saratoga, arriving there at 6 P. M. There they will be entertained at Leland's, where, in the evening, a grand ball will be given them by the citizens of the place. On Friday morning they proceed by special train to Albany, and taking the morning boat return home. The party, including the members of the Association and their ladies and seventy-five friends of the members who may procure tickets by applying to Maj. Q. K. PANGBORN, editor of the Jersey City *Evening Journal*, will number altogether nearly 300 persons. The New-Jersey editors always have a good time on their annual excursion.

Anniversary of the Franklin-street M. E. Sunday-school.

Yesterday being the fourth anniversary of the Franklin-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, was made the occasion of some very interesting exercises, commemorating the event. The anniversary was celebrated at No. 186 Franklin-street, in the presence of a large assemblage. Mr. A. V. STOUT, President of the New-York City Sunday-school Missionary Association, presided. He opened the meeting by a brief address, referring to the importance of organizing good Sunday-schools, and the great good which resulted from such schools. He was followed by Mr. C. H. APPLEGATE, First Vice-President of the Missionary Association, Mr. C. C. NORTH, Mr. JAS. H. PELTON and Mr. WILLIAM E. KETCHUM. Miss FANNY CROSBY, the blind poetess, subsequently read one of her productions, containing an eloquent tribute to the late Mr. W. W. CORNELL. A copy of the poem was requested for publication by the Sunday-School. The anniversary was enlivened by singing by Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS, assisted by the school. The school now numbers upward of 200 children, and is in a highly-encouraging condition. Rev. D. L. MARKS is the Pastor, and Mr. H. SPROUL is the Superintendent.

Personal.

Major A. A. SELOVER, of California, and his family, after an absence of over a year in Europe, have returned, and are at the Grand Hotel.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Albion (Michigan) College, last week, Prof WM. B. SILBER, of the University of New-York, was elected President of the Institution, and Prof. JOHN A. BLACKBURN, of Adrian, was chosen to fill the chair occupied by Dr. MCELDOWNEY, who had sent in his resignation.

Strangers are cordially invited to visit the establishment of TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway. Suggestions to purchase are never made to visitors at this establishment, and polite clerks in the various departments will always answer all inquiries. —*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

ALLISON—LOVE.—On Thursday, June 16, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, RICHARD ALLISON to MARY A., daughter of Thomas Love, all of this City.

MERRICK—BROWN.—At the residence of the bride's grandfather, on the 15th inst., by Rev. M. C. Ligister, W. GORDON MERRICK, of Glendower, Albemarle County, Md., to ANNIE D. BROWN, of Detroit, Mich.

DIED.

BOGGS.—On Sunday, 19th inst., GEORGE, youngest son of William and Libbie Boggs, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Tucker, No. 32 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

ISAACS.—At Omaha, Nebraska, on Saturday, June 18, NICHOLAS P. ISAACS, aged 49 years, formerly of New-York City.

HULL.—On Sunday, June 19, WILLIAM L. HULL, in the 35th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MERWIN.—On Saturday, 19th inst., AUGUSTUS ELLIOTT, son of John G. and the late Emma Augusta Merwin, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 3 P. M., from No. 140 Union-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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ATTENTION.—CAPITALISTS, INVESTors, and all who wish to buy lots at moderate prices, attend the great mortgage sale of 400 splendid building lots at Bull's Ferry, N. J., by order of Eugene Kelly & Co., Bankers, to be held by JOHNSON & MILLER on TUESDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. For maps and free tickets apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—POSITIVE AND peremptory. Eugene Kelly & Co., Bankers, have directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell 400 splendid lots, situate on Palisade-av., at Bull's Ferry, on TUESDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. For fuller description see advertisement in auction column.

SHREWD OPERATORS IN REAL estate seek investment in localities in close proximity to the Metropolis. The lots to be sold on TUESDAY, June 21, by JOHNSON & MILLER, by order of Eugene Kelly & Co., Bankers, are located directly opposite the upper part of New-York City, and are sure to rise rapidly in value. Secure maps at JOHNSON & MILLER's office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

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NNN        NNN  YYY      YYY   SSSSSSS
NNIN       NNN   YYY    YYY   SSSSSSSSSS
NNNN       NNN    YYY  YYY   SSSS     SSSS
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NNN      NINN        YYY     SSSSSSSSSS
NNN       NNN        YYY      SSSSSSS
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The real estate market during the past week, if the Grand Park sale be excepted, has developed no marked features of interest. At the Exchange dullness has been the prevailing characteristic, no noteworthy incident having occurred to break the monotony. The sales of City property at the rooms amount to but $152,750, nearly half of which sum was realized from the sale made on Thursday, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of the property on the north-west corner of Nassau and Ann streets, which brought $75,250. The transfers for the week are eighty-eight in number, representing property in the aggregate valued at $1,267,655.

Of suburban sales the principal one was that made by S. DINGER & Co., on Thursday, of the fine sub-division of Grand Park at Mamaroneck, in Westchester County. The sale was entirely successful and having already been referred to at length a repetition would be useless. On Tuesday WYCKOFF & LITTLE offered a large number of lots located at Valley Stream, on the line of the South-side Railway, many of which were sold on the day named to good advantage. On Wednesday, JAMES M. MILLER was to have sold some valuable property at Cruger's, on the Hudson, but no data having been received the result cannot be given.

The above sales, in brief, complete the record of the transactions of the week. In reference to the one to come, if the property offered may be taken as an indication, a greater activity will pervade the market. The following are the principal sales to take place, as already advertised.

To-day, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, on the grounds at East Lawn, Jamaica, L. I., begin the sale of 300 finely situated lots and villa plots. The sale will take place at noon, and the property will be disposed of at easy terms, without reserve, to the highest bidder. An excursion train will be run, tickets for which can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, and a collation will also be provided. The lots remaining unsold will be disposed of a week from to-day. From the publicity already given to this sale the attendance should be a large one.

To-morrow, A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, at 1 P. M., on the premises, sell 266 lots at Greenville, N. J. For this sale a special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 11:40 A. M. The property offered is on the line of the Central Railway of New-Jersey, twenty minutes' from New-York, and in all respects as represented and desirable. The terms are easy, location good, and title indisputable.

At the Exchange, to-morrow, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY offer some very desirable City property in Eighteenth-street, east of Sixth-avenue; in Fifty-seventh-street, east of Madison-avenue; and in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, east of First-avenue.

On Wednesday, at 2 P. M., A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER announce the sale of fifteen villa sites, containing from sixteen to eighteen city lots, each located at River Terrace, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the City of Paterson, N. J. The plots are admirably situated, and command an extensive view. They are 100 feet front on River Terrace-avenue, (80 feet wide,) and run over the brow of the hill, (sixty to eighty feet high,) to the river, making a plateau 100 by about 300 feet, and a river slope 100 by about 125 feet to each plot. This property is connected by horse-cars with the heart of the city; is only about one-half mile from the River-street Depot on the Midland Railroad, and three-quarters of a mile from the Norwood Station on the Erie Railway, and connected with them by horse railroad. Fifteen plots, 100x200, or eight city lots each, fronting on the above, will also be sold on the same day.

On Wednesday, also, MALLORY & BLACKWELL, at 4 P. M., sell at Tarrytown a plot of five acres, beautifully located on high ground, commanding extensive views on the Hudson River and surrounding country for forty miles, with a residence containing eight rooms, finished in modern style, together with the necessary outbuildings. Carriages will meet the train leaving Thirtieth-street, on the Hudson River Railway, at 2 P. M., and the sale is announced as positive.

Also, on Wednesday, at noon, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sell at Corona, N. J., 300 lots of various sizes, well situated and in direct communication with the City by means of the Hackensack Railway

On Saturday, JAS. M. MILLER will dispose of thirty-four plots of land, in size from one-half to nine acres, located at White Plains, in Westchester County. The sale will take place at noon at the Court-house.

The above programme, it will be observed, is quite an extensive one, and those desiring to invest in real estate in the vicinity of New-York, seldom have the opportunity in one week to make a selection of location from so many of the various sections of country surrounding the City.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, real estate auctioneer, reports that he has, at private sale, disposed of the following pieces of property: No. 36 East Forty-ninth-street, four-story brown-stone house, opposite Columbia College, $30,000; No. 130 West Forty-seventh-street, three-story brown-stone house, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, $21,000; No. — East Fifty-fifth-street, three-story brown-stone house, $20,000; Fiftieth-street, two lots, south side, between Madison and Fifth avenues, $36,000; No. 206 Henry-street, three-story brick house, $13,500.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
New Chambers and Oak-st., n. w. corner, 34x16 x25x33.10	$8,950
Park-st., s. s., No. 37, 25x93.6	nom.
Rivington and Sheriff sts., s. e. corner, 19.9x60	6,305
22d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x98.9	13,200
31st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.1x66	15,000
27th-st., s. s., 275 ft. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	1,000
27th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	1,000
45th-st., s. s., 174 ft. e. of 4th-av., 14.8x95	16,000
56th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.8x100.5	31,000
57th-st., s. s. 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x185.11x25x 189	5,125
Madison-av. and 89th-st., n. e. corner, 100.8x164.3	48,000
1st-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 57th-st., 25.1x106.6	6,075
11th-av. and 25th-st., n. e. corner, 49x100	15,461
Leases Recorded.	
Eldridge-st., No. 109, 5 years, per year	$528
Washington-st., No. 321, 3 years, per year	5,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bergen-st. and Schenectady-av., s. e. corner, 55.7x100x72x25x127.4x124 Bergen-st., s. s., 124 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 127.9x24x72x100x55x24	$1,500
Block bounded by Bush, Leonard, Columbia and Otsego sts., ½ share	9,000
Gold-st., e. s., 61 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 25x100	3,000
Grant-st., n. s., 79.3 ft. w. of land of Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, 25x132	300
Henry-st., w. s., 23.7 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 21.7x97	16,000
Johnson-st., s. s., 143 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 50x 100	6,500
Quincy-st., s. s., 490 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100	2,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25 x81.10	24,000
Warren-st., s. s., 196.3 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20.3x 100	7,500
Wyckoff-st. and Vanderbilt-av., s. w. corner, 95x 40	25,000
Public highway, leading from Flatbush to Canarsie, s. s., adjoining, and of C parcels 1 to 5, Zabriskie's map, 3 52-100 acres	20,000
Same property	70,000
65th-st., e. s., 350 ft. s. of 6th-av., 50x100.2	2,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Wyckoff-av., 25x 100	1,100
Franklin-av., e. s., 450 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 50x200	2,500
7th-av., s. e. s., 20 ft. s. w. of Middle-st., 5.2x100	600
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
Highland-av., s. s., adjoining James Mung's, 100x 200	$500
5th-av., e. s., lots Nos. 410 and 411 Central Mount Vernon, 100x100	525
Mount Vernon-av., n. e. s., 160 ft. s. e. of Bond-st., lot No. 8	250
Valentine-st., lot No. 491 Central Mount Vernon, 50x100	350
Greenburg.	
Mechanics-av., e. s., adjoining H. N. Powell, 36x100	$2,000
West Farms.	
Fordham-av., w. s., 108 ft. s. of Marble-st., 114x 108	$3,800
Yonkers.	
Lamartine-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Woodworth-av., 65x75	$1,500
Clinton-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Washington-st., 25x50	1,000
Madison-av., w. s., lot No. 33, Richard Archer's property, 25x75	550
Yorktown.	
Jefferson Valley to Scrub Oak Plains road, adjoining Daniel Heady's, 3 acres	$1,400
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
St. Paul's-av., s. w. s., B. Wilson's plot, 50x100	$450
Hoboken Turnpike, s. e. s., 42 ft. s. w. of Division-st., 25x100	450
Cottage-place, s. s., w. of Bergenwood-av., 50x 100	2,206
Leiden-av., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 50x129	2,600
Factory-st., n. s., w. of Newark Plank road, 25x 100	650
Hoboken.	
Jefferson and 16th sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	$600
West Hoboken.	
Paterson-av., n. s., Kate Kucher's lot, 50x100	$8,250
Harrison.	
Paterson-st., e. s., 25x100, sold to L. Osberg	$225
Newark.	
Prince-st. and South Orange-av., s. w. corner, 20x82x56	$7,800
Kossuth-st., n. s., 40 ft. s. of Hamburg-place, 50 x100	2,000
East Orange.	
Glenwood-av., e. s., adjoining M. Williams' property, 18.6x119	$1,200
Evergreen-place, w. s., adjoining De Witt's property, 913x260	3,027
Orange.	
New-st., s. s. of D. Smith's property, 45x157	$2,500
Woodside.	
East, from W. Randall to Dunn, 200x200	$2,500

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIDENCE for sale at Elizabeth, forty to fifty minutes from New-York; frequent communication at cheap rates by the most commodious railroad lines; house of twelve rooms, modern fittings, lawn, fruit-trees, one acre; price $15,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 285 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, A delightfully-located place near Fox's Corner, on the Southern Boulevard, Westchester, the place of a gentleman who goes abroad for the Summer, and wishes his place occupied by an acceptable tenant; will supply the parties from garden with vegetables; all the convenience of a first-class residence; will rent it for $1,500 for four months; it is a perfectly healthy and desirable residence, within driving distance from the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STONE MANSION TO RENT FOR FOUR MONTHS.—Completely furnished; situated near Hastings, on the Hudson; for purity of air, elevation and scenery unsurpassed on the Hudson; twelve acres, with stabling for six horses; good vegetable garden. Apply on the premises, Rockbridge, between Yonkers and Hastings, or at No. 400 West 12th-st., New-York. EDWARD MARTIN.

TO LET—AT LOWER RAVENSWOOD, L. I., a residence with stable and two acres of ground, on the river, between the residences of Messrs. Harris and Bodine. For particulars inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

ROCKAWAY.—MARINE PAVILION Grounds—Furnished cottages, with or without board; coach-houses and stabling; cottages close to the bathing-ground; trains six times a day by South-side Railroad. R. BAINBRIDGE.

IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON.—STONE house; fully furnished; in perfect order; comfortable both for Summer and Winter; grounds well shaded; carriage-house and garden; $200 a month or $1,500 for the year. Apply at No. 40 West 38th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT, FURNISHED, FOR Summer, $150 per month; elevated ground, near Montrose Station; good house, ten rooms; two acres; fruit, shade, stable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

TO LET—FROM JULY 5, A THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 337 15th-st., near Stuyvesant Park; unexceptionable neighborhood; rent at rate of $1,300 per year.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished residence; fine shaded grounds; rent taken in board. Address Box No. 3,574 New-York Post-office.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET OR LEASE.—Furnished house, pleasantly situated; five minutes' walk from station; moderate sized, with every convenience; completely furnished. Address Box No. 326, Morristown, N. J.

TO LET.—WEST POINT, NEAR COZZENS' Hotel, a furnished cottage to let, containing twelve rooms. For terms, &c., address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

YONKERS.—TO LET A FURNISHED house, containing nine rooms, from July 1 to Sept. 15. Address Box No. 303 Post-office, Yonkers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—ON GREAT JONES-ST., SECond building from Broadway; will be ready about the 15th of July. A fine new corner store on first floor, about 27 by 65 feet, with iron front and plate-glass windows. Also the second floor, 27 by 137 feet, together or separately; steam power if required. Apply to NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 686 Broadway.

A TO LEASE—FOR A FRUIT STORE and fine groceries, half the front of No. 780 Broadway, connecting with elegant wine and lunch rooms, newly fitted up; location unequaled; success certain. Apply immediately on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY, AND wishing to procure some one to take charge of their house, can hear of a gentleman and wife of the highest respectability by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

MALLORY & BLACKWELL, Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22,

At 4 P. M., on the premises,

ABSOLUTE SALE AT

TARRYTOWN.

Plot of five acres, beautifully located on high ground, commanding extensive views on the Hudson River and surrounding country for forty miles, with the

NEW AND WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE,

containing eighteen rooms, all finished in modern and most approved manner, with hard wood doors and trimmings on main floor. Marble mantels, marble-top washstands, with plumbing complete in all the chambers, with bath, water tank, dumb waiter, gas pipes, &c.

FINE CARRIAGE-HOUSE AND STABLES.

Seventy-five per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Immediate possession can be given.

Carriages will meet the train leaving 30th-st at 2 P. M.

SALE POSITIVE. In the house if stormy.

Further particulars of auctioneers,

MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

TUESDAY, June 28,

At 1 P. M., on the premises,

97 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

at

TARRYTOWN,

being that portion of the well-known

BENEDICT ESTATE

East of Broadway and south of Benedict-av.

This property is beautifully located in the heart of Tarrytown, has been in the Benedict family over forty years, and heretofore never for sale; is now offered in plots of from three to six city lots.

The advantages of Tarrytown are well known.

It is less than an hour from New-York by numerous trains on the Hudson River Railroad, and has communication six times a day to and from the City by ELEGANT STEAM-BOATS, including the *Daniel Drew* and *Chauncey Vibbard*. It has churches of all denominations, best of schools, unsurpassed society, and celebrated for its healthfulness; and it is an knowledged fact that it is the finest historical town in America. The property now offered is situated in the midst of the very finest improvements, within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches, schools, stores, &c., is surrounded by many of the elegant residences for which Tarrytown is celebrated, is located on high ground, commanding unsurpassed river views, and is, without doubt,

THE FINEST PROPERTY

ever offered at auction

ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

REMEMBER THE GREAT SALE OF SPLENDID PROPERTY AT CORONA, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., on the grounds at Corona, 300 most desirable lots and villa plots, situate on high ground on the Hackensack Railroad, 1¼ miles south of the town of Hackensack, and 10 miles from New-York City. Time, thirty minutes. Terms easy.

SPECIAL TRAIN

will leave Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., at 11 o'clock precisely, June 22, 1870. For tickets apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.—The Aber-Hirnant Estate.—An exceedingly important and highly valuable Freehold Domain, containing about 12,000 acres, in a ring fence, situate in the parish of Llanfawr, in the County of Merioneth, about three miles from the market town and station of Bala, on the Great Western Railway, Ruabon to Dolgelly branch, within eight hours of London, three and a half hours of Liverpool, and within easy reach of Manchester, Birmingham and Chester. The Aber-Hirnant residence is a comfortable shooting-box, charmingly placed in a romantic valley. The home grounds are beautifully park-like, rugged and precipitous, with the river Hirnant, in which there is excellent trout fishing, winding through them, and the long valley, on the hill sides of which are charming sites for a mansion, and nearer to the town of Bala, are positions unequaled for villas. There are a bailiff's house and several farm-houses and homesteads with inclosed lands, (arable and grass,) containing upward of 3,000 acres, some farms in hand and others let to Scotch and Welsh tenants, at very moderate rents, with extensive and valuable sheep-walks. The grousing moors contain about 9,000 acres, and have long been celebrated as being the most excellent in Wales, and equal to many of the best Scotch moors both in extent and capabilities. They abound in heather and whortleberry, and are in a wild and lovely mountain district. There is good partridge, woodcock and snipe shooting. A public road from Bala passes by the Aber-Hirnant residence. With this exception there are but few public tracks through the property. This important domain possesses numerous valleys, gorges and passes of great beauty and extent, some being specially selected by tourists for their grandeur and picturesque character, the scenery being equal to the Cumberland and Westmoreland lake district. Among the principal valleys are the Ystrad-Gros, the Hirnant, where is the confluence of the two rivers; above which is a large pool, the Nant-y-Sarn, the Hirnant-Corens, the Rhos-y-Gwalim, where at Pont-Rhiwaedog (the Plain of the Wounded) a great battle was fought; there are many other valleys, romantic glades, and glens, containing mountain streams, and forming endless cascades and falls. This domain may justly be termed a virgin estate, it having never yet been developed. It is known to contain most valuable and inexhaustible beds of slate, of excellent quality, besides which there is a mountain of steatite or soap-stone. There are two sorts of limestone in great abundance, and red sand-stone, underlying which it is almost certain there are beds of coal. Also indications of lead and other minerals, which, if worked, could be easily conveyed by tramways through the valleys to the Bala Railway Station; thus, as an investment this property would prove especially beneficial. The hill-sides are particularly adapted for the growth of larch, which can be seen by the larch plantations now existing. In the event of some large towns requiring extra water supply, this estate has natural capabilities for making reservoirs into which the mountain streams could be conveyed, and thence to the required district. In Llanfawr Church there are faculty pews belonging to the estate, and about a mile from Aber-Hirnant residence a church has lately been erected. The present rental is small compared with the extent of the estate, but is capable of considerable increase. The moor shooting and mineral advantages, give the great value to the property, combined with its extent, embracing an area of about sixteen square miles.

Messrs. DRIVER have been instructed to offer the above valuable and important DOMAIN to public COMPETITION, at the Auction Mart, Token-house-yard, London, on TUESDAY, the 2d of August, at 2 o'clock, in one lot. Particulars, with plans and views, may be had of Messrs. Coode, Kingdon & Cotton, solicitors, No. 7 Bedford-row, London; and of Messrs. Driver, surveyors, land agents and auctioneers, No. 4 Whitehall, London, S. W. Note.—The Aber-Hirnant residence and estate to be viewed by orders only, to be had of the solicitors and auctioneers as above.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

THE GREAT EXCURSION SALE OF THE SEASON!

$5,000 PRIZE. FREE RIDE AND FREE LUNCH!!

HO! FOR JAMAICA!!!

300 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS

to be sold on the premises,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

on very easy terms,

$10 MONTHLY,

if desired, at

EAST LAWN, JAMAICA, L. I.,

JUNE 20 and 27, at 12 o'clock noon.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE

and premises, valued at $5,000, to be given to the purchasers as

A PRIZE!

Also,

ADMIRABLE VILLA PARK PROPERTY.

Jamaica is within a half hour's ride to the City ferries; fare, by the 100 tickets, 12 cents each; commutation $45 a year—very little more than fare in City cars.

This large and beautiful village, soon to be a city, enjoys first-class church and school facilities.

The property is located in the finest and healthiest section of the village, surrounded by splendid villas and cottages. Title perfect.

Free tickets and further information obtained at the offices of

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York, and
SUMNER & BUSBY,
No. 124 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY—Will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock,

at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

the following-described desirable property, viz.:

Three lots, with two-story brick stable on each, situate on south side 18th-st., 170 feet east of 6th-av.

Seven lots south side 57th-st., 130 feet east of Madison-av., each lot 25x100.5.

Two-story brick building and four lots south side 34th-st., 125 feet west of 1st-av.

For maps and particulars apply to auctioneer's office, No. 10 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.—Great auction sale of magnificent property on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

HOMES FOR ALL AT

TENAFLY, N. J.

The sale will take place on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

TERMS EASY.

Tenafly is splendidly situated on high ground, two miles beyond Englewood, within forty minutes of New-York.

Sixteen trains daily. Commutation $70 per year. Forty-three splendid villa sites from 1¼ to 2¼ acres each, and 217 handsomely located lots. Sale positive, and none reserved.

This desirable property being part of the old Jay estate, now owned by Michael Flannery, Esq., comprising about 100 acres.

The immediate surroundings are of the first class, and near vicinity of Highwood Park Hotel. The attention of capitalists and speculators is called to this sale, as the inducements are certainly great.

Free passes by special train leaving foot of Chambers-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on day of sale, and returning at its conclusion.

Lunch provided on arrival of train.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, June 28, 1870, at 1 P. M.,

on the premises,

PEREMPTORY SALE,

by order of James Simmons, Esq., of thirty-six villa plots, at Lake View and Dundee Lake, N. J., within one hour of the City.

These plots are handsomely situated on Lake View-av., which is 120 feet wide, and have an entire frontage on Dundee-av. to the Lake. They are in a vicinity that is rapidly improving, within ten minutes' walk of the station, and the same distance from the horse-cars to Paterson. The plots contain each about nine city lots, and command one of the most beautiful views in the State, overlooking the charming Dundee Lake, the City of Paterson and the village of Passaic. The lake affords unusual advantages for boating, there being three Rowing Associations whose club-houses are near this property. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Collation on the arrival of the train. For maps and passes by the train leaving New-York at 12 M., returning at 5½, apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, at 2 P. M.,

on the premises, at

RIVER TERRACE,

on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the City of Paterson, N. J.

FIFTEEN BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES,

containing sixteen to eighteen city lots each.

These plots are 100 feet front on River Terrace-av., (80 feet wide,) and run over the brow of the hill (60 to 80 feet high) to the river, making a plateau 100 by about 300 feet, and a river slope 100 by about 125 feet to each plot.

This property is connected by horse-cars with the heart of the city; is only about one-half mile from the River-street depot on the Midland Railroad, and three-quarters of a mile from the Norwood Station on the Erie Railway, and connected with them by horse railroad.

The beauty of the river front, and the view from the high bluff which forms the river bank, is unsurpassed by any scenery to be found within the same distance of New-York. Also,

FIFTEEN PLOTS 100 BY 200 FEET, OR EIGHT CITY LOTS,

each fronting the above.

Terms easy, and no expense for auctioneer's fees, &c., to the buyer. Sale positive. By order of

C. KUBER, JOHN INGLIS, and
E. M. SHERWOOD.

Maps, free pass and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE. No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, June 21, 1870,

at 1 P. M.,

on the premises,

POSITIVE SALE OF 266 LOTS

at

GREENVILLE, N. J.,

Twenty minutes from the New-York side of the River by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Over forty trains daily.

These lots are well situated on both sides of Danforth-av., and front on Chestnut and Linden avs., in the immediate vicinity of improvements, and commanding fine water views.

TERMS UNUSUALLY EASY—Ten per cent. cash and the auction fees on the day of sale, and the balance may be paid in quarterly installments.

From those parties intending to build at once no money will be required for two years beyond the per cent. and fees paid on the day of sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11:40 A. M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, of superior workmanship. Cheapest in this city.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO. No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.—This shafting is in every particular superior to any turned shafting ever made. It is the most economical shafting to buy, being so very much stronger than turned shafting. Less diameter answers every purpose, causing a great saving in couplings, pulleys and hangers. It is perfectly round, and made to Whitworth gauge. All who give it a trial continue to use it exclusively. We have it in large quantities. Call and examine it, or send for price list. Address GEORGE PLACE & CO., Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION. — AN election for officers will be held in the Rooms of the Association, No. 1,475 3d-av., June 28. Polls open from 6 to 9 P. M. J. E. BRUSH, Secretary.

REWARDS.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID by the Standard Club for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the murder of its late member, Frederick Tanzer, who came to his death about May 24, 1870, whose body floated ashore near Stapleton, Staten Island, about June 3. For further information apply to

E. A. JACOB, No. 308 Broadway, or
ED. LAUTERBACH, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

No. 32 Wall-st.

Our business is conducted the same, in all respects, as that of an Incorporated Bank. Parties keeping their accounts with us, in either Currency or Gold, can Check at Sight, without notice. Interest allowed upon all daily balances; credited montaly and account current rendered.

We issue Certificates of Deposit, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, at current rate, and available in all parts of the country.

We are at all times prepared to make Advances to our Dealers on approved securities at market rates of interest.

Orders executed for the purchase or sale of Gold, Bills of Exchange, Government, State and City Bonds, and other first-class Securities.

Special attention given to negotiating Railroad and other corporate Loans.

We make Collections promptly of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends at all points in the United States, Canada or Europe, and are fully prepared to offer Banking Facilities upon either Currency or Gold basis.

Bankers and Financial Agents for the State of Alabama.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF

THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE.

THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUES—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers

AND

Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

(7) SEVEN PER CENT

30-YEAR

NEW-YORK STOCK

FOR SALE.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

Southern and Western

County and Town Bonds

WANTED BY

W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Have removed from No. 29 William-st., to No. 55 Exchange-place and will continue to buy and sell Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on Commission as heretofore.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST.

The coupons due July 1, on the Bonds of the State of Arkansas, will be paid on and after that date at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

DAVID B. SICKELS,
Financial Agent, State of Arkansas.

LEVY & BORG,

NO. 20 BROAD-ST.,

are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 38 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, the Financial Agency of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury office in Columbia, S. C.

The interest on the registered stock of the State, made payable at the Financial Agency of the State in the City of New-York, will be paid in New-York. The interest on all other registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst.

H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent, State South Carolina.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

REDEMPTION OF CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Treasurer of the State of California gives notice calling for the surrender of $182,000 of bonds, the numbers of which may be seen at our office. These bonds are called in to be canceled in accordance with a provision in the act authorizing their issue. They will be paid at Sacramento in gold coin at par, with the accrued interest, and after the 1st of December, 1870, the interest will cease.

LEES & WALLER,
Agents for the Bank of California.

FINANCIAL.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS

UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000. FOR SALE AT 85, BY

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL

RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

$50,000 BONDS OF CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., due in six years, seven per cent., payable in New-York.

$50,000 NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

$50,000 NEW-YORK TOWN BONDS.

$10,000 BONDS OF CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., due in ten years, seven per cent.

SUITABLE FOR SAVINGS BANKS.

FOR SALE BY

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 38 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on May 30, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JOSIAH LANE, OLIVER S. CARTER,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM BOLTON,
R. M. BLATCHFORD, OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
CALEB SWAN, JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
THOMAS W. GALE, SIDNEY BROOKS,
CHAS. WILLIAMS, HENRY PARISH,
D. B. FEARING, JOHN RYAN,
W. BLACKSTONE, ED. H. R. LYMAN,
ACTON CIVILL, R. W. BLEECKER,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, JOSEPH SPRAGUE,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held 31st May, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 303 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office TUESDAY, June 21, 1870. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRED. V. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX R. R. CO.,
HOBOKEN, N. J., June 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from June 9 until July 1. FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. [illegible], FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW

Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

WM. H. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per Cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 644 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared the regular semi-annual Dividend on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

The Dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av., Booth's Theater.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1, at SEVEN PER CENT.

Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice-Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY,
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1870.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED.

Interest commences July 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $7,500,735 06.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 33 Broadway.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month. HENRY SMITH, President.

REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Interest for six months ending July 1, 1870; payable or credited July 18, 1870, viz., at rates of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000; and Five per Cent. per annum on larger sums.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY, June 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books closed on and after the 20th inst., until July 1.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 50.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Ga., June 8, 1870.

A dividend of Five (5) per Cent. and tax has been declared, payable in current funds at the National Bank of the Republic on and after July 1, 1870, to the stockholders of this Company as shown by the books June 10. The transfer-books will be closed until July 1 proximo.

MILO S. FREEMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, (less Government tax,) payable on and after June 20, 1870, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 11th day of June, inst. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, the 11th day of June, inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, the 18th June, inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, June 16, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50-100 on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next.

The transfer-books will close on the 1st, and reopen on the 16th of July next.

M. K. JESUP, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV.
AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, and opened on 2d day of July, 1870.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five per Cent.

ALSO,

An EXTRA DIVIDEND of (5) Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed from June 20 until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend (free of Government tax) of $5 per share of full-paid stock, and $1 25 per share of scrip stock payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from June 20 to July 6, 1870, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed until that day.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, June 13, 1870.

THE COUPONS MATURING JULY 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on presentation at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF July next on the City of Montgomery Bonds will be paid at our office, No. 30 Wall-st.

HOWES & MACY.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY EVENING, June 20, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a FINE COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, VIEWS, &c., many very rare. Catalogues ready. Engravings on view. WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 22, sale of the PRIVATE LIBRARY OF W. B. SPRAGUE, D. D., of Albany. Catalogues ready.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1 North William-st. and No. 210 William-st., bankrupt sale of the stock and fixtures of a drug-store, 60 soda-water fountains, &c.

GEO. W. BROWN, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SUPREME COURT—ROBERT SIMPSON, surviving partner of the late firm of FREDERICK LEVICK & CO., Plaintiff, against THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY, Defendant.—I, James H. Elliot, referee, hereby give notice, that pursuant to the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1870, the following, to wit: One hundred and eighty-five LAND GRANT BONDS of the Sabine and Galveston Bay Railroad and Lumber Company, for $1,000 each, dated November 1, 1858, payable to bearer, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1878, with interest at eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of May and November in each year, secured by conveyance to Trustees of the Lands of the Company in Texas, and also by mortgage of the entire line, rolling stock and other property of the said Company.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1870.

JAMES H. ELLIOT, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 27, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

No. 1. For paving Lafayette-place, from Great Jones-street to Astor-place, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Delancey-street, from Bowery to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving South-street, from Montgomery-street to Catharine-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Second-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Twenty-sixth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Attorney-street, from Division to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Avenue C, from Houston-street to Eighteenth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 10. For paving Forsyth-street, from Division-street to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 11. For paving Fifty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 12. For paving Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, with stone blocks.
No. 13. For sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Fifteenth-street and Seventeenth street.
No. 14. For sewer in Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
No. 15. For sewer in Avenue A, from Fifty-fourth-street to and through Fifty-sixth-street to near First-avenue.
No. 16. For sewer in First-avenue, between Thirty-ninth-street and Fortieth-street.
No. 17. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.
No. 18. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third-avenue and Fourth-avenue.
No. 19. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth-avenue and Sixth-avenue.
No. 20. For sewer in Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth-streets, between Fourth-avenue and Fifth-avenue.
No. 21. For sewer in Madison-avenue, between Seventy-fourth-street and Eighty-sixth-street.
No. 22. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and Fifth-avenue.
No. 23. For sewer in Seventy-sixth-street, between First and Third avenues.
No. 24. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
No. 25. For sewer in Madison-street, between Pike-street and Birmingham-street.
No. 26. For sewer in Clinton-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.
No. 27. For sewer in Sixty-third-street, between Boulevard and Eighth-avenue.
No. 28. For sewer in Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
No. 29. For sewer in Sixteenth-street, between Ninth-avenue and North River.
No. 30. For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Bank-street, from West-street to Hudson-street.
No. 31. For flagging Fifty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 32. For flagging Tenth-street, from Avenue D to East River.
No. 33. For flagging Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.
No. 34. For flagging Forty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.
No. 35. For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.
No. 36. For flagging Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fifth avenue.
No. 37. For curbing and flagging Fifth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Ninetieth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.

SILVER WARE.

ENGLISH ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND CUTLERY.

MAPPIN & WEBB,

Celebrated manufacturers, invite

AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND

to inspect their unrivaled show-rooms, containing an immense stock of their celebrated manufactures.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE

of highest quality and most beautiful design and workmanship.

TEA SERVICES,

DINNER SERVICES,

and

TABLE CUTLERY

of every description.

Please note carefully the address:

NOS. 76, 77 AND 78 OXFORD-ST., AND
NOS. 71 AND 72 CORNHILL, LONDON.
ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
and
WINSLEY-ST. WORKS, LONDON.

The best illustrated catalogues in the trade.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of [illegible] years, [illegible] of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office [illegible] Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by DR. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat. June 25	Dorian......Wed. June 22
Columbia......Sat. July 2	Sidonian......Wed. June 29
Europa......Sat. July 9	Caledonia......Wed. July 6
India......Sat. July 16	Britannia......Wed. July 13
Cambria......Sat. July 23	Iowa......Wed. July 20
Anglia......Sat. July 30	Dacian......Wed. July 27

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., June 22	Samaria, Wednes., July 6
Malta, Thursday, June 23	Aleppo, Thursday, July 7
Cuba, Wednesday, June 29	China, Wednes., July 13
Tarifa, Wednes., June 29	Batavia, Wednes., July 13
Russia, Wednes., July 6	Abyssinia, Thurs., July 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
Return tickets......$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets......$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......July 6, at 11½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN......July 13, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......July 20, at 11½ A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......July 27, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, July 2, 3 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.,

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE INMAN STEAM-SHIP CITY OF DUBLIN will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, on TUESDAY, 21st instant, for Liverpool direct, carrying steerage passengers only, at $30 currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Sat., June 25, 1 P. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; sterage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steam-ship VIRGINIA, Capt. ANDREWS, leaves WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Cabin passage, $75 and $65; Steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, June 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, June 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5, Bowling-green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4, North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, July 7.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, June 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH,

Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate points.

On and after MONDAY, June 20, the magnificent saloon steamers,

PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT,

will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Jesse Hoyt at 9¼ A. M., 3½ and 11 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Long Branch. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Returning as follows: Jesse Hoyt leaves Port Monmouth, via Sandy Hook, at 6:50 A. M.; leaves Sandy Hook at 7:28 A. M., connecting with the trains from Long Branch. Plymouth Rock leaves Sandy Hook at 8¼ A. M. and 7:26 P. M.

For freight 9 P. M. or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. Freights received up to 9 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

CHAS. B. KIMBALL, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—LOW FARE—Only $1 50, being nearly $2 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Sundays, $2. Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 17......6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 17......10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 18......11:00 A. M.	Saturday, 18......6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 19......7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 19......12:30 P. M.
Monday, 20......9:30 A. M.	Monday, 20......1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 21......9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 21......2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 22..10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 22......2:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier 26, East River (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

CONEY ISLAND—GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SIDE.—The steam-boat META, Capt. E. T. WILSON, runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN and GLORVINA R. HOFFMAN, plaintiffs, against BERNARD CUMMINGS, Michael J. Green, John Cummings, William S. Brown, John R. Brown, Abraham P. Clark, Charles Shultz, Wilson D. Reed, Norman Andruss, Henry Andruss, John W. Mitchell, Clarence G. Mitchell, Redmond Walsh, New-York County National Bank, Eleazer Penny, Thomas Rogers, James O'Brien, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, John Hardy, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, The Bank of North America, Julius Bissell, Charles E. Mull, Frederick W. Banks and William Fullerton, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each and every of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1870, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 9, 1870.

E. L. FANCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
my16-1aw6wM* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500.—A PARTNER WANTED, IMmediately, in fancy fruits and fine groceries; large business already established; location unequaled; success certain. Apply on the premises, No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 262 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

HELP WANTED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WANTED at CARPENTER'S old established Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses and houseworkers; also for girls lately landed; no charge till engaged.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25TH-ST.—Excellent situations ready for all good cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general housework, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., all experienced and young girls as waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, four professed and other cooks, laundresses, houseworkers, those lately landed, for excellent situations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds family sewing; has no objection to light chamber-work, or will see to grown child; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; is capable of getting up fancy dinners; no objections to country; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or waitress in a small family, or as chamber-maid and to assist in the care of growing children; would like to go a short distance in the country; can be seen at her present employers, No. 231 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress; is a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; good dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to country; City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands baking in all its branches, soups, game and other necessary cooking; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid, and to assist in the care of grown children, or to wait on young ladies and sew; can give best of City reference, and has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 136 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper, nursery governess and traveling companion, by a capable and willing party, who understands her business; reference given and required. Address M., care of C. Meyen & Co., No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced woman; can work around in any nursery; has been for the last three years and six months in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, a trusty and neat servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman, a situation as child's nurse or ladies' maid; understands hair-dressing and plain sewing; with reference. Call at No. 60 Carll-st., in rear, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country or to a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

WANTED.—A LADY ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to obtain situations for her three servants, cook, chamber-maid and seamstress, who understands dress-making. Apply this week at No. 30 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing or to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 234 East 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to go to the country with a family; best City reference. Call at No. 165 7th-av., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; country or City; hotels, Summer houses or private families; excellent meat or pastry cook; also order cook; can do all kinds of cooking; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is capable and can give good references from former employers, who may be seen. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as house-keeper in a private house or hotel, in the City or country; can furnish unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Call at 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has knowledge of dress-making; has good City reference. Call at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as cook; will also do washing and ironing. Can be seen for a few days at her present place, No. 113 East 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objections to the country; has three years' City reference. Call at 42 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A first-class cook and baker, and understands French dishes; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at 415 East 17th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; best of references; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl to do upstairs work and mind children. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR waitress; highly recommended as to honesty and efficiency. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., SITUations wanted for a number of professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, house-workers; those lately landed, &c.

ALL LADIES IN WANT OF FRENCH, German, Irish or American servants, for City or country, can be suited at four doors above 10th-st., on 6th-av.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MEYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man that has good experience and an understanding of the care and charge of a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and a good careful driver, if required; is also a first-class vegetable gardener; can milk, and is willing to be generally useful; has the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A situation as coachman; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses and is a most thorough groom and steady driver; was six years in his last place. Address E. M., No. 66 Bleecker-st., care of Mr. Chapman.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best testimonials as to capability; is willing and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at his present employer's at any time, No. 14 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a most respectable Protestant man; has lived in the highest families in City and country; recommendations of the highest character. Address J. W. B., No. 365 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, with no children, the charge of a gentleman's house, or a tenement-house up town or Harlem preferred; good references. Apply at No. 720 7th-av., Mr. TRACEY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, speaking very little English; has the very best references as to honesty and efficiency. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; will be found willing and obliging; is a Protestant. Address M. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored waiter in a private family; is thoroughly efficient and reliable; country or City; five years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 21 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as salesman in a wholesale clothing house, having had long experience in the largest house in Boston. Address OSCAR F., Box 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as gardener or farmer; can give the best of references from his last place. Address J. A. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING TOWN wishes a situation for her waiter man. Can be seen at his employers, No. 67 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by an experienced man; married. Address E. K., care Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS.

CARPET
AND
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 25 PER YARD.
5-FRAME BRUSSELS AT $2 PER YARD.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS.
THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, VENETIANS, &c.
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, in Fancy Red checked and White, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADE FIXTURES, SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

N. B.—Cabinet-makers' and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements. Hotels, steamers and private residences fitted up at short notice.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

WHITE AND COLORED FRENCH SWISS AND LAWN SUITS.
EMBROIDERED FRENCH SWISS ROBES.
LAWN AND CAMBRIC SEA-SIDE SUITS.
BATHING-SUITS, REGATTA HATS.
LAWN AND CAMBRIC MORNING-WRAPPERS.
UNDER-GARMENTS of every description, Corsets, Hoop-skirts, Muslin and Cambric Walking and Trail Skirts.
Infants' Robes, Cloaks, Toilet Basket, &c., at Greatly Reduced Prices.

N. B.—WEDDING OUTFITS complete to order at short notice.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT KINZEY'S,

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY.

STRAW GOODS.
ENGLISH MILAN NEAPOLITANS, 25c.
SUN HATS REDUCED TO 25c., 31c.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES, 31c., 40c., 50c.
FINE STRAW HATS, 25c., 31c., 35c., 40c.
HATS FOR THE COUNTRY, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50.

FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. spray.
RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.
FANCY RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. yard.
RICH ROMAN RIBBONS, 25c. and 31c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c.
BLACK AND FANCY SASHES, 60c., 75c., 95c.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS CLOSING.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK CLOSING OUT.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
SACQUES, BASQUES,
AND
PARASOL COVERS,
BELOW GOLD COST.

HANDKERCHIEFS,
1,500 DOZENS CHEAP.
LADIES' HEMSTITCH, 8c., 10c., 11c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
GENTS' ALL LINEN, 20c., 22c., 25c., 28c., 31c.
NEEDLEWORK AND LACE, 25c. up.

LACE GOODS.
GUIPURE AND VALENCINNES LACES.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
FINE WORKED SETS, 50., 60c., 75c., 90c., $1.
LOTS OF FANCY RUFFLINGS, 20c., 25c., piece.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
GENTS' AND LADIES' KIDS, 50c., 75c.
FINE SUMMER GLOVES, 20c., 25c.
LADIES' HOSIERY, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. pair.
GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE, 20c., 25c.

TRIMMINGS.
WHITE PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 5c. to 25c. piece.
COLORED PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 5c. to 25c. piece.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1 piece.

FANCY GOODS.
ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 15c. dozen ps.
ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.
BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. skein.
BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. spool.
SPOOL COTTONS, FULL LENGTH, 1c.
BEST PINS, 4c. paper.
BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. to 11c. box.
LOTS OF FANS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
SILK AND LINEN FANS, 10c. to $3.
JET JEWELRY SETS, 25c. to $1.
WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, ALL CLOSING AT REDUCED PRICES.

WM. KINZEY,

691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

SPECIALTIES THIS WEEK.

BONNET ROOM.

HAIR GOODS, 50 cents on the $1.

This assortment comprises the newest and most popular shapes from the very best manufacturers.

The HIGH CROWN MOUNTAINEER, BRIGANDEA, BAVARIAS, CERES, SARATOGA, SWISS, and 50 other shapes, at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, in both black and white hair.

INFANTS', CHILDREN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS, white and colored, 25c., 31c., 44c., 56c., 75c. and up. Cactus and every other desirable braid, all shapes, below last week's prices. SEASIDES, 20c., 25c., 31c. and 50c. each.

SPECIALTIES, RIBBONS.

RICH $8 SASHES closing at $4 50 each.
SASH RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 75c. and $1 per yard.

NECK and BONNET RIBBONS, PRICES DOWN.
SATINS, every color, $1 25 per yard.
CHEAPEST PARASOLS this season from 50c. up.
YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS and
HAIR GOODS, JEWELRY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, &c., &c.
KID GLOVES, 38c. the pair; at 75c., equal to the regular $1 glove.
Our own unsurpassed DOLLAR GLOVE, which we warrant every way—New assortment.
Full line of the PERINOT GLOVE.
Bargains in HOSIERY, 12c., 15c., 18c. and 20c. the pair; at 25c., regular made.

LISLE and THREAD GLOVES, new style.
FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS of the season today.
New style in CREPE DE CHINES and other BOWS and TIES, at 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c. and 75c.
CRAPES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VAILS, COLLARS, CUFFS and SETS—all cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

309, 311, 311½ Grand-st. and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Llama Lace Sacques, Jackets.
Llama Lace Shawls, Points and Capes.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,

NO. 19 5TH-AV.,

In consequence of her removal on the 1st of July to

NO. 12 EAST 14TH-ST.,

(between University-place and 5th-av.,)

will sell the balance of her Summer stock of Mantles and Walking Suits at less than cost.

The stock consists of

HANDSOME BLACK SILK SUITS, BUFF PONGEE AND POPLIN SUITS, TRAVELING SUITS, in a variety of colors. FRENCH BASQUINAS AND CASACQUES, GRENADINE DRESSES AND HOUSE JACKETS.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Maneira or Guipure Bands and Insertions.
Valenciennes Capes, Collars and Sleeves.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

BATHING DRESSES
and
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

A large variety at low prices at

UNION ADAMS & CO.'S,
No. 637 Broadway.

BATHING AND CROQUET

SHOES AT

CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av.

REAL POINT LACE COLLARS $5, worth $10.

Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Valenciennes, Cluny, Point Laces.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS No. 773 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BECKER and GEORGE WILLIAMS, copartners under the firm name of Becker & Williams, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Becker and George Williams aforesaid, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of JOHN FITCH, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD D. LATHROP, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said cause, at No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, on the 1st day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the purposes specified in sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1870.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.
THORNDILLS SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 21 Park-row, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife at $14, $16 and $18 a week, in the first-class brown-stone house, No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; fine hall rooms, $7 and $8.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 160 WEST 16TH-ST. — VERY pleasant furnished rooms to let, with or without board; house contains modern improvements. Terms very low.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED rooms for a man and wife; board for the lady only; permanent or transient; no other boarders. Apply at No. 205 East 26th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH or without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 6 Christopher-st., second floor.

TWO LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; stationary basins; ample closets; terms reasonable.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR A single gentleman; first-class house and location, bath, &c.; price $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GREENWICH, CONN.—BOARD—A few youths will be taken at board (with tuition if desired) during the Summer months; fine open country, very healthful; sea bathing, &c., &c.; those under thirteen years of age preferred; references exchanged. Inquire of HARRY PECK, on the premises, or of FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

TEN OR TWELVE PERSONS CAN BE accommodated with board at a farm-house near Croton Dam, six miles from Sing Sing; pleasant place, with shade trees, plenty of fruit and milk; price of board for adults, $9; servants and children, $6 a week. Address J. J. MARRATT, Sing Sing.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARDing-house at Cornwall, on the Hudson; fine shade, large rooms, river and mountain views, pleasant drives, boating, &c., with good board at reasonable prices. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A HEALTHY inland place; well shaded; thirty miles from the City, in Westchester County. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., south-west corner 21st-st.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN board in a private family in Tarrytown; desirable location; ten minutes' walk from cars. Apply to Mr. BLACKWELL, near depot, Tarrytown.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

GREENBRIER, WEST VA.

These Springs, famous for their alterative waters and fashionable patronage, are now open. They afford accommodations for 2,000 persons.

The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad run to the Springs. Round-trip tickets from New-York, with ample allowance of time to the visitor, only $27 45. Telegraphic facilities with every part of the Union.

These Springs are 2,000 feet above tide-water, and the climate in which they are situated is always cool and invigorating, affording entire relief from prostrating Summer heat.

An excellent band and an extensive livery in attendance.

Masquerade and fancy balls during the season as heretofore.

Charges: $25 per week, and $90 per month of thirty days. Children under ten years of age and colored servants half price; white servants according to accommodations.

Pamphlets in reference to the medicinal value of the water, routes to the Springs, &c., &c., may be had free of charge of Mr. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York, who also has the White Sulphur Water constantly on sale.

PEYTONS & CO., Proprietors.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,

Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO.,
Long Branch.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, New-York.

STILL AND SURF BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING.—The splendid steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Pier 26, East River, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for Sag Harbor, Greenport, Orient and Orient Point. Good hotels and fine salt water bathing at all these places. Passengers land at Sag Harbor, and take stages seven miles to Easthampton for surf bathing. This trip affords a fine view of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay. For further information address I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

HOXIE HOUSE.—THIS HOTEL IS SITUated at Mystic Bridge, Conn., and is now open for Summer travel; is accessible in a few hours from New-York or Boston. The favorite resorts Watch Hill, Pequot House and Mystic Island are within a short distance. Yachting, rowing, fishing, bathing or pleasure driving are among its attractions. Terms on application.

B. F. HOXIE, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT Point, L. I.—Now open, greatly improved; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; sea bathing, fishing and driving. Terms moderate; send for circular. Reached by steamer *Eastern City* from Pier No. 26 East River.

M. B. PARSONS & CO.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first-class Summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises.

PAULL & KING, Managers.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—MOUNT PLEASANT House, one hour and a half from New-York by Hudson River Railroad, is now open for the reception of guests; stabling, boating, &c. Families wishing to secure rooms will please address WALTER R. JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open; is desirably situated on high ground, near the ocean; large grounds, well shaded, good stabling, stages run to beach and cars cheap; terms moderate. For particulars apply at No. 20 West 14th-st.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Brighton House is open for boarders; prices to suit the times. Address J. C. LONG, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, NINTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
No. 69 West 44th-st.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1869, enumerated articles for the year ending March 1, 1871, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1871; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 69 West 44th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 22d day of June to and including the 18th day of July, 1870, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

WM. A. DARLING,
Collector Ninth District, State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1870.

TO PLUMBERS AND MASONS.—NOtice is hereby given to plumbers and masons holding licenses from the late Croton Aqueduct Board that, from and after this date, no permits for tapping water-pipes, or for making connections with sewers or drains, will be issued, unless new bonds are filed with this Department.

W. M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOfore existing under the name of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS N. DALE,
GEORGE RICHMOND,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870. JOHN R. HARRIS.

The books of the late firm of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. are to be found at the office of Harris, Richmond & Shafer, No. 52 Howard-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of HARRIS, RICHMOND & CO., for the purpose of importing and dealing in cloths and tailors' trimmings, and will occupy the premises recently occupied by the late firm of Thomas N. Dale & Co.

JOHN R. HARRIS,
GEORGE RICHMOND,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870. A. S. SHAFER.

THOMAS N. DALE, of the late firm of THOS. N. DALE & CO., will reorganize the Dale Manufacturing Co. Office No. 217 Church-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HEREtofore been associated under the firm name of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., hereby give notice that from and after this date their business be continued under the name and style of SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.

PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
JOSEPH L. SPOFFORD,
GARDINER S. SPOFFORD,
CLINTON HUNTER.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Post-office Box No. 2,404.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THIRD WEEK
of
FERNANDE!
FERNANDE!
THE
BRILLIANT
PARISIAN SENSATION,
EVERY
NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE
AT 1.

Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Fanny Davenport, George Clarke, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere and others.

Seats secured twelve days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

THE HUGUENOT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1870.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
FOR STAGE-MANAGER VINCENT'S
FIRST BENEFIT IN EIGHT YEARS.
SEVENTY-FIVE VOLUNTEERS.
Pieces and names will be duly announced.
BOX SHEET OPEN 9 TILL 4.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

MRS. JAMES A. OATES
AND HER FAMED
OPERATIC BURLESQUE TROUPE,
IN THE
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Earl Darnley, Mrs. Jas. A. Oates.
TOGETHER WITH A HOST OF NOVELTY.
HERNANDEZ'S JAPS AND FESTIVAL.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement of this Institution will take place on THURSDAY the 23d inst., in the Grand Opera House, at the corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av. Exercises to commence at 10½ A. M.

Gentlemen desiring admission to the Classical, Scientific or Eclectic course of study will present themselves in the Council-room on Tuesday the 21st, for examination, at 9 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

THE HUGUENOT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The forty-fifth annual exhibition of pictures and sculptures is now open, day and evening. WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, June 25.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON PIANOS

At Factory Prices.

We have removed our Warerooms to our Manufactory, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., four blocks east of the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., where we are offering our

ELEGANT PIANOS

at very low prices.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos, of various makers, comprising squares, uprights, and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4: 5, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., * 11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
General Superintend't. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and information in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

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CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Concludes at 10½ P. M.
SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement for a limited period of the popular author and actor,

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MARKED SUCCESS
AND
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,

awarded by CROWDED HOUSE to his new drama, of great domestic interest, founded upon Robinson's popular story of "Anne Judge," and entitled the "RED LIGHT."

"RED LIGHT,"
"RED LIGHT,"
"RED LIGHT;"
OR, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER,

and which will be presented

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
WITH AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST.
WHAT IS SAID OF THE RED LIGHT:
Philadelphia—"The hit of the season."
New-Orleans—"An undoubted triumph."
Cincinnati—"A powerful attraction."
Chicago—"A perfect work."
St. Louis—"The best."
THE NEW-YORK PRESS AND PUBLIC PRONOUNCE IT BROUGHAM'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE.
WALLACK'S
WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
in his successful drama,
THE RED LIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE HUGUENOT.

NOTICE.—The public are informed that tickets purchased of speculators on the sidewalk, on and after TUESDAY, June 14, will be refused at the door.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

THE HUGUENOT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR......Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE......Manager
LAST NIGHTS
of the grand operatic Spectacle, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
in consequence of the engagement of the celebrated
MME. LANNER'S
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE,

comprising thirty-eight beautiful dancers, now en route to the United States, and whose first appearance will be shortly announced.

FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

THE HUGUENOT.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ABROAD.

A graduate of Harvard, and an experienced teacher, wishes to form a class of several boys, to prepare them for college while traveling in Europe; best of reference. Address W. A. L., St. Mark's School, Southboro', Mass.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—CANDIDATES for admission to the College will be examined on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 24 and 25.

For admission to the School of Mines, on TUESDAY, June 28, at 9½ A. M.

The annual Commencement will take place at the Academy of Music on WEDNESDAY, June 29, the exercises beginning at 10 A. M.

The attendance of the public is respectfully invited.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MEETINGS.

COMMERCIAL UNION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CALL FOR MEETING.

All members of the Commercial Union of the State of New-York, including all chiefs, officers and members of the Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges of the Commercial Union, and all members of Local Committees, are requested to meet the State Central Committee on FRIDAY, June 15, 1870, at Rochester.

The head-quarters of the Committee will be, on that day, at the Osborn House, and the public meeting will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning.

All persons in the State interested in the improvement of the canals and their trade, the development of internal and external communications for traffic in our State, the attraction of the freight of the Western States through our own, the extension of our commerce, employment of our people, and increase of our wealth, are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

The Governors of the Western and North-western States have been invited to be present.

State Central Committee of the Commercial Union,
NATHANIEL SANDS, New-York, Pres't
J. P. ROBINSON, New-York, Treasurer.
EDWARD HINCKEN, New-York.
M. M. CALEB, New-York.
L. J. N. STARK, New-York.
HENRY L. FISH, Rochester.
NILES CASE, Buffalo.
GEO. C. BURDETT, Troy.
JOSEPH F. DALY, Secretary.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—NATIONAL DIVISION RECEPTION.—Grand mass meeting at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, June 21, to be addressed by Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., New-York; R. M. Foust, Pennsylvania; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, New-York; Edward Carswell, Canada; S. W. Hodges, Massachusetts; B. D. Townsend, South Carolina; F. M. Bradley, Washington, D. C., and O. D. Wetmore, New-Brunswick. Singing under the direction of J. W. Jarboe, Esq. Tickets, 25 cents—can be obtained of E. H. Hopkins, No. 182 Nassau-st.; J. N. Stearns, No. 172 William-st.; S. R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Randolph's, Broadway, corner 9th-st.; Broughton & Wyman, and W. Palmer, Jr., Bible House.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TRIPS.—Let your families have fresh air; go to Warren-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M., and take the FLORENCE for Yonkers, returning at 1:30 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Saturdays excepted. Sunday fare, 25 cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Jersey City, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES H. FRANKLIN, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. To whom it may concern. A. Q. GARRETSON, Assignee.

je6-1aw3wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
ap18-1aw-6mM* Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Executors.
ap11-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.
je6-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.
my9-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, } Executors.
SAMUEL LEECH,
je20-1aw6mM*

SUNDAY DEBAUCHERIES.

Whisky, Knives and Pistols at Work Once More.

Probable Homicide by a Member of the Fire Department—Several Serious Affrays—Miscellaneous Offenses and Arrests.

The evils attending the almost unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath seem to increase with each succeeding week. The arrests made by the Police during the twenty-four hours after midnight of Saturday are largely due to the drunkenness prevailing during the day of rest, and sober-minded people are scandalized by the behavior of those who seek enjoyment in the poisonous beverages dealt to them by liquor-dealers throughout the City. The outcry that was made against the shameful violation of the present law has already had the effect of compelling the dealers to ostensibly close their places of business, though the entrances and convenient side doors leave the latch-string hanging on the outside. Go where you would yesterday, the liquor traffic could be found in busy occupation, the tokens being observable in the presence of two or more loungers in the vicinity, and the frequent appearance of fresh customers. The Police are powerless to counteract the evil, for they can make no arrests except through a warrant procured from a Magistrate on formal complaint, on the part of a citizen, so the liquor dealers are defiant, and reap an abundant harvest. Yesterday proved no exception to the general rule, for we have to report several affrays and assaults, one of the cases being of so grave a character as to require the action of a Coroner in obtaining the ante-mortem statement of a dying victim.

JOSEPH POLLARD, who resides at No. 86 Grand-street, became involved in a quarrel early yesterday morning, near his residence, with JAMES HENDERSON, a bar-keeper at No. 205 Wooster-street, and JAMES GILBERT, the agent of the premises occupied by him. The dispute ended in POLLARD's being assaulted by HENDERSON and GILBERT, one of whom drew a knife and stabbed him in the back of the head, the wound being a very severe one. Both of the assailants were arrested and arraigned before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Court, when they were remanded for examination.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning JAMES CORBIN, of No. 19 Crosby-street, and JOHN CASEY, who resides in Clinton-place, were met in Broadway, near the corner of Grand-street, by THOMAS BRENNAN, living in Wooster-street, and JOHN KENNA, of No. 205 Hester-street, when some ugly words were exchanged. The result was an attack upon CASEY and CORBIN by the other two men. CORBIN was severely cut on the head and face by KENNA, besides being kicked and beaten, while CASEY was stabbed on the head and in the face by BRENNAN. An alarm was given by the victims and responded to by Officers AITKIN and LEWIS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who arrested BRENNAN and KENNA and arraigned them before Justice HOGAN, who held them for trial in default of bail. CASEY is now in Bellevue Hospital.

LEVI KNOWLES, who is an insect destroyer by occupation, took it into his head yesterday morning to enter the drug-store of CHARLES M. CRITTENDEN, at No. 7 Sixth-avenue, and there drew a loaded revolver and threatened to blow the druggist's brains out, although no provocation had been offered. Mr. CRITTENDEN called in a policeman and had KNOWLES arraigned before Justice COX at Jefferson Market. The prisoner stated that he was intoxicated at the time he committed the outrage. The Magistrate committed KNOWLES for examination.

An affray occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning between JOHN VALLORY and EDWARD MILLER, who both reside at No. 130 Mott-st. MILLER, who is a tailor, seized a pressing-board and struck VALLORY on the head with the novel weapon, causing a severe scalp wound. MILLER escaped before the Police heard of the affray.

THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 300 West Houston-street, quarreled yesterday morning at No. 585 Greenwich-street, with MARY CUSICK, and the woman struck him in the face with some improvised weapon, and severely wounded him. MARY was not arrested.

A few minutes after midnight of Saturday, Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, learned that a shooting affray had occurred in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue. He made due investigation and found PATRICK FARRELL, of No. 221 First-avenue, lying in the drug-store at the corner of Fifteenth-street and First-avenue, dangerously wounded in the right side by a pistol ball, and on the arrival of an ambulance he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. It was subsequently ascertained that the bullet had been fired by WM. HAMILTON, an engineer of Engine Company No. 5, of the Fire Department, for whom a search was made, but the Police failed to find him. HAMILTON, however, voluntarily surrendered himself to the Seventeenth Precinct Police at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning. He stated that while standing in front of his engine-house, in Fourteenth-street, he was suddenly and wantonly assaulted by JEREMIAH GLEASON, of No. 347 East Twelfth-street, and WILLIAM and PATRICK CALLAHAN, of No. 27 Seventh-street. Finding himself in danger of being overpowered, HAMILTON drew a revolver and fired three shots, which had the effect of freeing him of his assailants. The prisoner professed to know nothing of FARRELL, as he did not see him at the time of the affray, but he supposed he must have either been with the gang who assailed him, or in the immediate neighborhood. Coroner FLYNN was subsequently notified that FARRELL was in a dangerous condition, so he repaired to the Hospital and took his ante-mortem statement. FARRELL stated that he identified HAMILTON as the man who shot him, and alleged that there existed a rivalry between the CALLAHANS and HAMILTON relative to picnic associations, and that he and several others were witnesses to an assault upon the fireman by the CALLAHANS, who belonged to the same social club as himself. He was the President of the club. HAMILTON procured a club from the engine-house, and FARRELL seized it in order to prevent a row. HAMILTON then ran into the house, and on coming out again fired the pistol shots, one of which took effect in FARRELL's side. The physicians at the Hospital consider FARRELL to be fatally wounded, as the bullet lies in the region of the kidneys and beyond the reach of a probe. As the jury rendered a verdict that HAMILTON had wounded FARRELL, the Coroner remanded him to the Tombs to await results. The prisoner is represented to be a man of sober and quiet habits, having been a fireman in both the volunteer and paid departments. FARRELL is a letter-carrier at Station F, and a quiet member of society, so far as the Police are aware. The testimony of several eye-witnesses to the affray fully corroborate HAMILTON's version, and they consider that he acted purely in self-defense.

MARTIN CONNOLLY, a stranger in the City, appeared before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, and made complaint against CATHARINE SMITH and ANN WILLIAMS for larceny. CONNOLLY met the women in the street and accompanied them to a Water-street den, where he fell asleep, and on awaking discovered that $128 of his which was wrapped in a handkerchief had been removed. The women then offered to pay his way home, but CONNOLLY declined to settle the matter in that way, and caused their arrest. The Magistrate coincided in his view of the case and held the accused for trial, sending the complainant to the House of Detention.

JOHN E. P. DOYLE, of No. 407 West Thirty-sixth-street, a newspaper reporter, caused the arrest of HENRY SEABOLD, aged fifteen years, residing at Hackensack, N. J., on a charge of attempting to steal his watch while riding on an Eighth-avenue car. When the boy was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, the complainant failed to produce sufficient evidence, so SEABOLD was discharged.

MARGARET NESLER, proprietor of a disorderly house at No. 10 Rose-street, was arrested yesterday morning, together with six of her girls, on the complaint of the neighbors. The prisoners were duly arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, and MARGARET was held for examination, the others being committed as disorderly characters.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Justice BIXBY remanded JOHN A. MERHAUSEN, and CHAS. PEYTON, the proprietors of the faro-bank at No. 102 Nassau-street, for examination on Wednesday week, and discharged the other twelve prisoners, without the usual fine, on their plea of poverty.

On Saturday night, JOHN SMITH stole a gold watch, of the value of $35, from THEODORE BEITER, residing at the corner of Sixty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue. He was yesterday committed to answer, by Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court.

PHILIP HEBERER, who resides in a shanty at Seventh-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, quarreled with CHARLES PETER, who lives in the same neighborhood, on Saturday night, and stabbed him in the arm with a knife. HEBERER was yesterday held by Justice BIXBY to answer.

Officer FOY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, had JOHN DUNN, a milk dealer, arraigned yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, on a charge of adulterating and diluting milk which he had for sale. The officer caught him in the act on Saturday evening last. He was held in $300 bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

JOHN DAVIS, alias "Yellow Davis," residing in Seventy-fourth-street, was stabbed in the back, yesterday, by some unknown man, with whom he quarreled.

ANNIE LYNCH, aged two years, was shot through the head by some unknown person, as she sat on the stoop of her parents' residence, No. 19 Morris-street. The shot was fired from the rear of No. 26 West-street, and entered under the child's eye, breaking the upper and lower jaws. She cannot possibly recover.

Temperance Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Address of Rev. J. C. Stoughton.

The usual Sunday evening temperance meeting, held at the Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, was largely attended last evening. After some spirited singing by PHILIP PHILLIPS and the taking of the usual "stamp collection," Rev. Mr. MERRITT introduced Rev. J. C. STOUGHTON, P. G. W. P., of Chicago, Ill., who delivered a temperance address. After stating that the temperance question presented new phases now, and he should discuss it from a new standpoint, the speaker said that no time in our history was so fraught with perils as the present hour. On our Christian faith rested our future. WEBSTER had proved with unanswerable logic, that anything in this country which tended to subvert the Christian religion was illegal. The same doctrine had been recently upheld in Cincinnati. Temperance and religion were bound together and every grog-seller is a criminal against the law of the land. A powerful antagonism to the religion of our fathers had sprung up in our midst, demanding that legislation should have nothing to do with the morals of the community. A political party sustained the whisky ring, backed by the most powerful moneyed corporation in the world. No papers dare oppose the principle that legislation has nothing to do with morals, yet stealing, adultery and murder are purely moral questions. It is claimed even that the liquor traffic is a legitimate branch of American commerce. A man pledged to the principles of temperance is said not to be a free man. That was the Dred Scott decision of the rum power in the United States. There existed a combination of German infidelity, French socialism and lager-beer to sustain this principle. Lager beer was at the bottom of the whole thing. Lager was the very devil. Its advocates don't know enough to understand that liberty can be coexistent with a restraint on moral evils. The rights and preferences of the few must give way for the good of the many. They interpret "liberty" to be freedom for all passions. The Germans, Hessians and Bohemians, with their pipes and lager-beer, have undertaken to teach Americans liberty. And they come from a land where all the wars ever fought were fought for despotism. We are requested to change our usages, from Congress to the common schools, and reverse our judicial decisions to gratify the brutal greed of those, some of whose ancestors were mercenaries hired by King GEORGE to fight Americans. This insolence must stop. Because lager is national in Germany is no reason for its being so here; because Sunday is a day of festivity and drinking in Germany it shall not be so here. [Applause.] As Senator TRUMBULL said, the whole Government is made to swing around the whisky ring. The time has come for the reconstruction of politics on a moral basis. When the rum power assumed the aggressive it forfeited the right to mere toleration. The charge is false that we bring temperance into politics. Before the end of this controversy it will be learned that this is America and those who cannot conform to our customs had better stay on the other side of the water. Our jails and poor-houses would be empty, our taxes two-thirds and our criminals four-fifths reduced if the temperance cause succeeds. We must get religion into politics and not politics into religion. The moral and religious elements of the country must inaugurate a reform, and if it fails there is nothing left for us. We must be converted in our pockets as well as in our hearts. The devil has an organized party, why not the Lord. A member of Congress said the Republicans must win the whisky votes and then whip in the "——— Presbyterians." What are we to think of such things? Work and work earnestly.

After some more singing and remarks from Messrs. MERRITT and JONES the meeting adjourned.

POSTHUMOUS POWER.

The Works of Men Live After Them—Sermon by H. W. Beecher.

At Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, Mr. BEECHER preached a sermon with more than his usual vigor and eloquence, taking for his text the last clause of the fourth verse of the eleventh chapter of Paul's epistle to the Hebrews, as follows: "And by it, he being dead, yet speaketh." The lesson which the speaker sought to impress upon his congregation was that if a man wishes to perpetuate his name, and to have it handed down to posterity, as one who was a benefactor of his race, he must do something in his life-time which will be remembered by future generations. This generation, and those to come as well, will doubtless appreciate the leading men according to their merits. The feeling to be remembered and applauded by our children was a universal one. As one approaches the lower conditions of the animal creation he sees the horse and the dog—more improved certainly than any other—making signs to man which cannot be mistaken. There is really a kind of intelligence about them. But as to the revelations of the future they know nothing. We call them brutes; perhaps they are in a certain sense. But here is man, created, it is said, in the image of God—what has he to be accountable for more than the animals named? He has the book of Revelation; that is the answer. Over the bright bridge of Christ's words men can now walk with a safe footing. He appealed to persons who had lost their relatives, and especially those children who have lost father and mother by the hand of death. In this world people have enough to do without dealing much with the dead past. Men die—sometimes our prominent men drop off in the most sudden and unexpected manner—and unless they have made some provision which shall ensue to the good of the public, their names are forgotten very soon after their bodies are deposited in the cemetery. No matter how rich men are when they die, if they do not leave some monument behind them their names are suddenly forgotten. Those persons whose earth-life has shown that they have lived to bless the race, and to make the world better for their having passed through it, will never be forgotten. The great trouble with many rich men in this world is that they live only for self—they are selfish all over. It was, he said, the right and the duty of business men to amass a fortune whenever and wherever they can do it in all honest and proper ways. But having, by fair and honest means, gained a fortune of millions, what is their plain duty when dying? They cannot take it with them to the land beyond the river; that is very certain. Is it not their duty to so dispose of the funds with which God has prospered them, as that the human family may be benefited, and if they have an ambition in that direction, that their names may be perpetuated? Thus their usefulness will be continued long after their names among men are forgotten. Men who have contributed to make good newspapers, good railroads, good warehouses, good churches and good schools will not only not be forgotten, but their influence and the effect of their labors will be felt and appreciated when they are laid in the dust. The man who contributes to an invention which saves manual labor is a public benefactor. And in this respect, HOWE and others who have invented and improved upon the sewing-machine, have been great public benefactors, and their reward is sure. Many persons who have died worth their millions of dollars have not conferred so great benefits upon the community as Mr. HOWE has. Think for a moment of the East River Bridge and the great advantages which must necessarily flow from it. The men who devised that great public work will not live to see the good resulting from the enterprise—possibly they may not live to see the completion of the work—but whether they do or not, their works will live after them, and though they be dead they will yet speak. The same might be said of the man who as architect—the man who had the brains and used them in devising the plans and directing the work in the Central Park, New-York, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The work thus done would tell upon future generations; would tell in a way and in a manner that money could not. If Mr. OLMSTEAD had done nothing more than what he has done for city parks, he could afford to lay his head down in peace and await the general resurrection. Wealth amounted to very little in this world, he said, beyond the actual necessaries of life; but if a man, by organized labor and the use of those brains which the God of the universe has given to him, is able to amass money honestly, let him during his life-time dispose of it in such a way as will be for the good of his kind. What does the world care for a man who lived fifty years ago unless in some way he was a public benefactor? Nothing—and such would always be the case so long as human nature is the same. There was, he said, no better way for rich men to expend their money than to give to deserving young men and women to help them to obtain an education. Education is what we want—educate the young men and women of this generation properly, and the country may be regarded as safe. But if people can do no better with their means, let them plant trees; they will be a standing monument for a century to come in every town and village where a man is willing to invest a few dollars. He admonished his hearers to do something which would tell after they are dead. Think, said he, of the names of YALE, of LANE, of CORNELL, of VASSAR and of ASTOR. True, they are names which have not sounded far down as yet, but they will go down to posterity in the same category with GERARD. It was right for men to organize and work for the purpose of accumulating wealth in order that they might do good. But above all there ought to be a stronger feeling in the community in regard to the moral principles. In illustration [illegible] Mr. BEECHER said that if WALTER SCOTT had written nothing more than the story called "The Heart of Mid-Lothian" [illegible] great novelist [illegible] would have been immortalized [illegible] that has been written by novelists during and since the time of WALTER SCOTT were struck out of existence, the world would be in no degree the loser.

EVANGELIZATION IN SPAIN.

Large Meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church—Addresses by a Reformed Spanish Catholic Priest and a Presbyterian Minister Engaged in the Work.

There was a large congregation at the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. HALL's, last evening, brought thither to listen to the experiences of Rev. Signor CABRERA, a native of Spain, and to Rev. Mr. CLOUGH, a Scotch clergyman who has for some time been engaged in the evangelizing of that country. Rev. Mr. CABRERA, now a Presbyterian minister in Seville, was once a Catholic priest. Rev. Dr. HALL opened the services with prayer, in which he made special invocation that the blessing of God might rest on the efforts being made in behalf of Protestantism in Spain. Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, a Spanish missionary lately returned from Mexico, having been introduced, spoke of the great change that is going on with regard to religion in Spain, and briefly narrated how Mr. CABRERA, having, years ago, lost faith in Catholicity, determined to quit Spain and Rome, and went to Gibraltar, where he remained five years. Here, after the downfall of Queen ISABELLA, he met Gen. PRIM, who told him, "You can now put your Bible under your arm and go back to Spain." He did so. Today the Jesuit Church, in which he once served, is dead, having been confiscated by the new Government of the Cortes, bought up by the English and Scotch Protestants, and given to the Spanish Reformers. He then introduced Rev. Mr. CABRERA, as the first President of the Assembly of Reformers that ever met in the Spanish Kingdom.

Rev. Mr. CABRERA read his remarks, his only knowledge of English having been acquired during his five years' residence in Gibraltar. He said he now had that peace of soul which he never could find in the Catholic communion. He spoke of the Inquisition established in Spain in the sixteenth century, and remarked that, except for the tortures of that institution, Spain would today have a different tale to tell. Many of the priests in the sixteenth century were beginning to preach Christ, and Him crucified, when Satan, seeing there was danger that his power would decrease if they were allowed to go on, invented the Inquisition with all its tortures, and many martyrs were by it made for the truth as it is in Jesus. He blushed to speak of this truth, but had often thought that God permitted it in order to show what crimes men will commit who reject the Gospel and deny their Lord and Master. But this reign of darkness was not always to be. A new epoch had arisen, and the truth of the Gospel was once more being proclaimed in old Spain. Between 1850 and 1860 a few Spaniards, about seventeen in number, met in secret, read the Scriptures and worshiped God together. Having himself been convicted of the errors of Romanism, he found that he must either preach the Gospel, which would have consigned him to some ecclesiastical dungeon in Granada, or remain as he was (a priest) and play the hypocrite. This latter he could not do. He therefore became a voluntary exile, and went to Granada, where he remained five years praying for the conversion of Spain. In 1868 he raised a consistory of Spanish reformers, in Gibraltar, and in about one year afterward, owing to the political changes that were brought about, he was publicly preaching the Gospel in Spain. Now a number of Evangelical churches were opened in that country. In July, 1869, the first assembly of Reformers met in Seville, and organized the Reformed Church of Spain. This was essentially Presbyterian, and had been recognized by the General Assemblies of Scotland, Ireland and elsewhere. The next session is to meet in October of this year. The speaker then gave sketches of the preachers employed by this Assembly in Cordova, Malaga, Granada and other Spanish cities. He (the speaker) is located at Seville, where he publishes a fortnightly religious review, and where there is a theological seminary for the education of young men designed for the Protestant ministry. About twenty young Spanish ladies are being trained to go out as Bible readers, &c., and many souls are being gathered into the church. These churches are well filled. A spirit of inquiry is being awakened among the people, tracts are circulated and read, and family worship is being introduced, the great doctrine of the Trinity is firmly believed by the Reformers, and the cry of the whole Reformed Church is "Christ for Spain, and Spain for Christ." As an instance of the conversions that are made, he narrated how one man who had been a great drunkard came to hear him preach. The consequence was that a reform was worked in this man's life, and he now preaches the Gospel himself. Instead of spending his money for drink, this man now buys with it a copy of the Bible which he presents to some poor person. The whole Spanish race was being awakened to the truth. They (the pioneer Reformers) desired the prayers and the sympathy of American Christians, and such material aid as they could give them, in order to forward the work of evangelization. When next he visited America he hoped to bring the welcome news that Spain, his native country, had been redeemed.

Rev. Mr. CLOUGH followed in a short appeal for material aid. In Madrid a church, once used by the Jesuits, had been given them, the Government having confiscated it, and all they required to put it in proper order for evangelical worship was about $4,000. They desired also about $3,000 for missionary and school purposes. If these amounts could be secured by the generosity of American Christians, M. CABRERA and himself intended to return to Spain within a few days, and apply themselves to the extension of missionary work, the yield of which, in twelve months, would, he was very confident, be much greater than could now be imagined. The reason why they wanted money for the church was not because of a paucity of numbers in their various congregations, but these were made up solely from the poorer classes.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS briefly addressed the congregation on the old relations between Spain and America, and the glorious field for evangelization which civil and religious liberty had opened up in the first named country, after which a collection was taken up, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

Baccalaureate Sermon by President Campbell, of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

Commencement week at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., was inaugurated yesterday by the delivery, by the President, Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of the baccalaureate sermon in the Second Reformed Church of that City, at the forenoon services. The handsome and commodious edifice was crowded with the *élite* of the city, and the students and their friends, the latter representing many of the States of the Union. The venerable President selected as his text the first sentence of the fourteenth verse of the fifth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, "Ye are the light of the world." The speaker chose the text as a justification of the forefathers of the Reformed Church in founding and fostering this College. The considerations of his subject were three: Firstly, a collegiate education lies at the basis of the true scientific and literary culture of the land; secondly, a collegiate education lies at the basis of the efficiency and success of the Christian ministry; and thirdly, a collegiate education furnishes that religious and theological training and culture which are of the first importance to the statesmen, lawyers, physicians and scientific men of the country. Under the first head Dr. CAMPBELL ably contrasted the course of scientific education, which regards the physical advantages to be gained by a knowledge and application of the laws of nature, with the course of scientific instruction in a college which keeps prominently before the view the existence of a transcendent God. To elucidate the second consideration of his discourse he claimed that as religion is a moral and not a physical change, enlightenment is necessary to conversion and sanctification, hence there always has been an order of men whose business it is to minister this enlightenment. For this purpose it is indispensable they should study the original Scriptures, since the profound study of the original Scriptures is indispensable to meet the assaults of adversaries of the truth. The learned speaker then forcibly and eloquently maintained by popular examples that the learned labors of men in the translating of the Bible, and in getting a pure text in the word of God, have been performed exclusively by college-bred men; that the apologies in favor of Christianity have all proceeded from college-bred men and that the Protestant Reformation, par excellence, proves the success of the efforts which college-bred men have from time to time put forth in favor of the truth. Elaborating on the third and last head of his discourse, Dr. CAMPBELL lucidly demonstrated the hopelessness of aspirations for success in professional life without the possession of the advantages of a course of collegiate training and culture. After dwelling at some length on this latter consideration he closed by addressing a valedictory to the graduating class, in which he advised them of the danger of wrecking their young and worthy hopes on the rocks and shoals in life's journey, unless they vigilantly looked ahead and ever kept foremost in their mind's view the moral and religious precepts daily inculcated in their Alma Mater, and made them the basis of their future rule of life, without which mere book lore debases rather than ennobles man.

The Cause of the Laboring Man—Memorial Meeting.

The German General Working Men's Society (Labor Union No. 6) of this City, which belongs to both the General and German Working Men's Unions of this City, last evening commemorated the death of those laborers of Europe who have fallen victims of the labor cause there since the June fights at Paris in 1848. A large meeting for this purpose was held at the Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets. On the walls were posted the following names of European cities where working-men were killed in defense of their cause: Paris, June 23 to 26, 1848; Aubin, France, 1869; Ricamarie, France, 1869; Reichenberg, Austria, 1869; Bohemia, Austria, 1870; Le Borinage, Belgium, 1869; Thorncliffe, England, 1869; Seraing, Belgium, 1869; La Framerie, Belgium, 1868; Charleroi, Belgium, 1867. An address was read in German, English and French by Mr. F. A. SORGE, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. R. STARKE, J. TOURELLE, C. CARL, C. KUHM, F. HOMRIGHAUSEN and others. The speakers advised organization of the working men in order to secure fair wages.

Open Air Preaching at the Five Points.

Rev. WM. C. STEEL, pastor of the Second-avenue M. E. Church, Harlem, preached yesterday in front of the M. E. Mission premises, in the Five Points, to a motley assemblage of people. Roughs, rags, rum and wretchedness with respectability and righteousness were all represented in those who met to hear the Gospel preached, as Christ himself preached it, in the open air.

The reverend speaker discoursed on "Seeking the Kingdom of God and its blessedness," from Matthew, sixth chapter, thirty-third verse. He showed that the Kingdom meant religion, and that St. Paul said it consisted not in meats and drinks, but in righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. Under the head of righteousness he discoursed of love as the great element of right living. Referring to our Indian visitors, who were the objects of so much sympathy, he urgently insisted that, while they should be cared for and trained as the wards of the nation, it must not be overlooked that their revengeful and bloodthirsty spirit caused most of their distresses. SPOTTED TAIL's eagle feathers, each one, represented a slain victim. The speaker concluded with an appeal to the different nationalities represented in his audience. These off-hand addresses are just what is needed among the people who do not attend the churches.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Mean, 29,997 inches; maximum at 4 P. M., June 12, 30,124 inches; minimum at 2 A. M., June 16, 29,910 inches; range, .214 inch. Thermometer—mean, 73°; maximum at 4 P. M., June 18, 88.5°; minimum at 4 A. M., June 12, 57.7° range, 30.8°. June 12, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 2¾ A. M.; amount of water, .02 inch; June 13, rain from 9 A. M. to 11½ A. M.; amount of water, .08 inch; June 15, rain from 7:20 P. M. to 9½ P. M.; amount of water, .19 inch; June 17, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 2½ A. M.; amount of water, .09 inch; June 17, rain from 12 M. to 1 P. M.; amount of water, .04 inch. Total amount of water for week, .37 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 965 miles.

A single scull race took place on the Harlem River, Saturday afternoon, between Messrs. F. E. HOFELY and J. H. EDMINSTON, both members of the Hecta Boat Club of New-York. The distance was two and one-half miles, and the time of the winning boat seventeen minutes. The race was won by HOFELY.

Grace Lodge of Good Samaritans, and D. of S., will hold a public meeting this evening in their hall, corner of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. Miss HOWARD, G. W. BUNGAY, C. LATOUR and others will address the meeting.

TOM HALE, alias "Crankey Tom," who pleaded guilty in 1866 to counterfeiting, and was released by the Government on a promise that he would reform, was again arrested for fresh offenses by Col. WHITELEY's detectives, as already reported. The prisoner was on Saturday last sent back to Pittsburg, Penn., where his sentence was suspended, and arrived there in due time. He will receive sentence during the week, and be remanded to the State Prison.

An infant died suddenly yesterday at No. 503 East Fourteenth-street. JAMES LAWLESS, aged two months, died suddenly at a shanty in Fifty-fifth-street, and a similar fate met MARGARET HAMILTON, aged two months, at No. 623 West Thirty-eighth-street.

GREGORY FIRMBACHER, a German, aged sixty-two, committed suicide, last evening by hanging himself, in his room, on the top floor of the tenement-house No. 115 West Thirty-third-street. His motive is unknown.

A fire occurred, yesterday afternoon, at No. 100 Canal-street, in a two-story frame building, caused by fire-crackers thrown on the roof. Damage $2,500, sustained by GEO. ROAB, LOUIS STICKNORTH and C. HORLECK.

KONRAD STAICK, of No. 151 Forsyth-street, was run over by Fire Truck No. 1, near his residence. The wheels passed over his groin, and factured the leg. He was sent home.

Officer FARRELL, of the Thirty-first Precinct, killed a mad dog in Sixty-fifth-street yesterday.

GEORGE SPOLER, of No. 241 Broome-street, was found yesterday in Grand-street overcome by the heat and sent home.

WM. ROCHE, a brakeman employed on the Harlem Railroad, yesterday, at Melrose, in Westchester County, while coupling a car, was run over and instantly killed. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

BROOKLYN.

Capt. TENNEY, accompanied by two policemen, made a descent last night on the notorious gambling-saloon of WASHFIED KEEPS, at No. 52 Union-street, and captured the entire outfit of the establishment.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the varnish factory of BOHNER & ROSS, on Metropolitan-avenue, near Bridge-street. Loss unknown.

About 5 A. M. yesterday, JOHN JONES and WM. KINNIE had a fight at the corner of Ash-street and Union-avenue, the end of which was that KENNIE drew a revolver and shot his antagonist in the foot.

FREDERICA CARHERIN, sixty-five years of age, residing at the second landing, Staten Island, in endeavoring to step from a Greenpoint car while in motion, yesterday afternoon, fell violently to the ground and dislocated her hip. She was taken to the First Precinct Station-house.

A man named MCGOVERN was found, yesterday afternoon, at Grand-street Ferry, suffering from sun-stroke, and was taken by Officer BORFORD to the Fifth Precinct Station-house.

LONG ISLAND.

A large amount of lumber has been stored at Breslau Station, and car-loads are arriving with every train. A great many carpenters from Brooklyn and New-York are residing there temporarily, and have as much work as they can attend to. As many as forty first-class two and three story houses are completely finished, and fully one hundred are in course of construction, so that by next Autumn quite a city will have been established. The grand hotel of ERNST NEHRING, at the corner of Wellwood and Hoffman avenues, has undergone another improvement preparatory to its completion. A Mansard roof has been added in place of the observatory.

Yesterday hundreds of people bathed in the waters of Jamaica Bay. Along that portion of the shore in the town of New Lots two persons were drowned. GEORGE FRELICH, aged eighteen years, residing at Cypress Hills, was taken out dead at Mr. VAN WICKLEN's grist mill, and the other, whose name is not known, was drowned in the flood-gate of Mr. VANDEVEER's mill. On his underclothing was marked with red thread the following: "G. H., 1865." His suit was gray, the coat being bound with green braid. It is supposed that the deceased was a German who had been but a short time in the country.

On Friday night, about 1 o'clock, Mr. G. W. RUMBLE, of Flushing, was driving from Winfield to Flushing and had just passed through Newton village, when a man seized the horse by the head and another grasped the side of the wagon. Mr. RUMBLE immediately whipped up his horse, which had the effect of throwing off the robber who had caught the lines. The man who was trying to get into the wagon, seeing his companion drop off, also let go his hold, and Mr. RUMBLE escaped from them.

The Queens County Boundary Commission, composed of Oliver S. Denlon, Hempstead; Mr. Conklin, Jamaica; Oscar Dorling, Flushing; Warren Mitchell, North Hempstead, and James S. Sherman, Newtown, are actively engaged in readjusting the boundary lines of the several towns of this county.

Dr. RODGERS, of New-York, has leased a plot of ground and a house on the bluff near Loyd's Neck, Huntington, and is fitting it up for a private insane retreat.

A twelve-ton sloop was launched last week at Patchogue for AUSTIN ROE. EDWIN POST, of Bellfort, is the builder. The new sloop is to be used in the menhaden fishery.

The Queens County Court and Court of Sessions opens this morning, Hon. J. J. ARMSTRONG presiding, at the County Court-house, North Hempstead.

NEW-JERSEY.

Last evening six rowdies attacked the conductor of car No. 11, of the Hudson City line, near the corner of South-second-street and Newark-avenue, Jersey City, but were routed by the Police. On his return they repeated their attack, and were in the act of assaulting him, when the officers appeared and the rascals fled.

A son of Mr. HARTWIG, a druggist of Hudson City, while bathing yesterday afternoon in Pen Horn Creek with two other boys, went beyond his depth and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The others were rescued in a very exhausted state.

Yesterday morning, W. D. HARLOW, an Ex-Episcopal clergyman of the Charity Foundation Church, Brooklyn, was sentenced by Judge MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, to two day's imprisonment for drunkenness. He was superseded in his pastorate last month by Rev. Mr. VOIGHT, and repaired to the Rest for Consumptives in Tremont, to seek a cure, where he developed an irrepressible tendency for strong drink. The Matron informed Bishop LITTLEJOHN, who notified HARLOW that his resignation would be accepted. He returned to his Brooklyn friends last Friday, but stole away to Jersey City Saturday night.

BENJAMIN W. CHASE, a conductor on the Erie-street Railroad cars, Jersey City, was arraigned yesterday morning before Judge MARTINDALE and bailed for trial on a charge of throwing EDWIN MCGUIRE off the car, whereby the latter sustained severe cuts and bruises on the head and face. CHASE says MCGUIRE was drunk and would not pay his fare, and after being put off attempted to re-enter the car while in motion and accidentally fell and was dragged some distance along the ground.

Yesterday afternoon while a woman named MARGARET HEALY was traveling from Newark to Hudson City she was attacked by two unknown men, near West End, and beaten and robbed of some clothes and money. The ruffians also attempted to outrage her, but her shrieks compelled them to abandon their purpose, and they ran away with her little store.

A little girl named ELIZABETH BOHNENBERGER, residing in Hoboken, died very suddenly yesterday morning. A post-mortem examination of the remains revealed a quantity of clotted blood on the brain. Coroner CRANE will hold an inquest today.

A man named MACK was prostrated by the intense heat yesterday afternoon while walking along the Paterson plank road. After receiving medical aid he was conveyed to his home in West Hoboken.

JOHN KAVANAGH was arrested in Greenville last evening for assaulting JOHN LEACOCK and JOHN KELLY, and threatening to shoot the former with a pistol.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

PANAMA, June 5.—The steam sloop *Lancaster*, Capt. S. D. Trenchard, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Joseph Lanman, commanding South Atlantic Squadron; sloop *Portsmouth*, Commander A. A. Semmes, and steamer *Wasp*, Lieut.-Commander James O'Kane, are at Montevideo; gunboat *Quinnebaug*, Commander Barrett, was at Para, en route for Charleston, S. C.; frigate *Sabine*, Commander John G. Walker, was at Bahia June 1; gunboat *Yantic*, Commander Irving, was at St. Thomas June 13. The health of the entire squadron was good.

LISBON, June 19.—The United States steamer *Juniata* has arrived in the Tagus. The United States steam frigate *Franklin* has sailed for Antwerp.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 19.—The market for American Securities opened quiet and closed firm and higher. Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	3 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92¾	92¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90¼	90¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	89⅜	89⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅝	88⅞
U. S. 10-40s	87	87
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	113½	113¾
Erie Railroad shares	18½	19¾
Atl. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	28½	28½

PARIS, June 18.—The Bourse opened excited and declining. Rentes, 72f. 85c., and closed flat—Rentes, 74f. 62c.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat and quiet at 96¼ for the issue of 1862, and closed at 96¼.

LONDON, June 18—Evening.—LINSEED-CAKES closed a shade firmer and higher; American, £11 5s. ℔ quarter. SUGAR quiet and firm. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—3 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer and closed dull. Middling Uplands opened at 10⅛d.@10¼d. and closed at 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans opened at 10⅜d.@10½d. and closed at 10⅜d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s. 1d.@10s. 2d. for Red Winter. Corn, 31s. 3d. ℔ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Lard dull. Cheese, 66s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut, and 62s. for Short Ribbed Middles.

HAVRE, June 18.—COTTON opened and closed heavy both on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, June 18.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 52f., and closed quiet and steady at 52½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 18.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 17 cash; $1 20¾ seller July; during the afternoon fairly active at $1 20¾@$1 21, seller July, for No. 2. CORN steady and fairly active, at 83c. for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at 82¾c.@83c., seller June. OATS steady and firm at 49¾c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 85c.@86½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES firm and inactive at $1 01½@$1 02. PROVISIONS quiet and nominally unchanged. Live HOGS dull at $8 35@$9 for fair to choice. CATTLE more active at $3 25@$8 60 for common Stockers to extra prime Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour; 90,000 bushels Wheat; 109,000 bushels Corn; 27,000 bushels Oats; 7,000 bushels Rye; 2,800 bushels Barley; 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushels Wheat; 115,000 bushels Corn; 19,000 bushels Oats; 5,500 bushels Barley; 6,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull at 5c. on Wheat; 4¼c. on Corn, to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, June 18.—FLOUR in good demand; sales 2,500 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8@$8 25 for White; $8 75@$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 36; 5,000 bushels do. at $1 35, and three cars do. at $1 38. CORN dull; sales 1,600 bushels No. 2, in car lots, at $1, and 15,000 bushels rejected at 92c. OATS scarce and quiet at 65½c. for Canadian. RYE firm; sales 2,500 bushels Canada at 90c., in bond. CORN-MEAL, $2 15 for bolted; $2 05 for unbolted. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$19; Shipstuffs, $22@$25; Middlings, $28@$33 ℔ ton, as to quality. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7¼c., Rye 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c. Grain and Millfeed, to Albany, $4 60; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $6 30, ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—87,600 bushels Wheat, 18,400 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats, 9,200 bushels Barley, 1,955,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—19,600 bushels Wheat, 278,100 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, June 18.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 95,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—22,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. FLOUR steady, with a moderate business. WHEAT dull and heavy at a decline of 7c. on No. 2 Milwaukee Club; opened with small sales at $1 28; later, $1 26 to arrive; offered at $1 25 at the close without buyers. CORN dull and nominal. OATS dull; sales 11,000 bushels Canada at 60c. to arrive; No. 2 Western held at 56¼c. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE—Nothing doing. PORK quiet and steady at $30 for heavy Mess. LARD steady at 17c. HIGHWINES lower; sales 150 bbls. at $1 01½@$1 02. FREIGHTS lower, and boats accumulating; Flour, 40c., Wheat, 10½c., Corn, 9½c., Oats, 6¼c., Hardwood, $7 50, Pinewood, $6 50 to New-York. Live STOCK Market unchanged. Beef CATTLE dull at $7@$9. SHEEP at $4@$6. HOGS quiet at $9@$9 37½.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—COTTON nominally at 21c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and firm, Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 50; do. Family, $7 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$10; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT unsettled and small business. Maryland, $1 65@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 55; Western, $1 38@$1 49. CORN steady; White, $1 25@$1 27; Yellow, $1 13@$1 14. OATS steady at 65c.@68c. RYE, $1 05@$1 12. Mess PORK firm at $31. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14c.; Hams, 22c.@22½c. LARD, 16¾c.@17¼c. WHISKY, better feeling; $1 04@$1 05.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR firm; Fall Superfine, $4 25@$4 70; Extra, $4 75@$5; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 65; Triple Extra, $5 75@$6 50. WHEAT—Spring declined 2c., at $1 05@$1 08 for No. 2; Fall lower, at $1 16@$1 20 for No. 2; Choice, $1 35. RYE advancing at 83c.@85c. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS firm at 56½c.@58c. WHISKY steady at $1 03. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK at $30. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Rib, 16¾@16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼@17¾c. LARD quiet at 15¾c.@16c. for tierce; 17¾c. for keg. CATTLE at $4 50@$7 50. Live HOGS steady at $7 75@$9. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—WHEAT—but little doing; small lot No. 2 Chicago brought $1 27. RYE quiet. CORN steady, with more doing; sales 3 cars State Yellow and some bagged lots at $1 15; 1 car Western Mixed, $1 04. OATS steady with a fair trade demand; sales, 1,200 bushels Canada East at 65c. BEEVES—The offerings thus far are short of those to the same period of last week, and the market is dull and lower, showing a decline of ¼c. on the best, and ¼c.@½c. on Medium; the range is from 9¼c.@9¾c. Milch Cows in good supply; offerings of better quality and demand good; quoted $40@$90. SHEEP and LAMBS dull and unchanged. Good Illinois corn-fed HOGS $9 45 ℔ cwt.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—COTTON unchanged. Quercitron BARK—No. 1 held at $27. CLOVER-SEED and FLAXSEED—Nothing doing. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $5 25; Extras, $5 37½; Low grade to Choice Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family, $5 50@$6; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6@$6 75; Fancy Brands, $7 25@$9. WHEAT less active; Pennsylvania Red, $1 46@$1 48; Indiana, $1 45. RYE steady; Western, $1; State, $1 10. CORN firmer; Yellow, $1 06@$1 08; Mixed Western, $1 02@$1 03. OATS steady; State, 64c.@65c. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY nominal at $1 05@$1 06.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18.—COTTON—The market today is dull and prices lower; Middlings, 19½c.; sales, 2,250 bales; net receipts, 209 bales; coastwise, 14 bales; stock on hand, 86,066 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5@$5 75; Double Extra, $6@$6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN—Mixed, $1; White, $1 12½@$1 15. BRAN, $1 05. BACON, 14c.; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c. HAMS, 21c.@22c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 124; Sight, ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. GOLD, 112¾.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19¾c. FLOUR very active at $5 50. GRAIN nominal and unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $30 50. BACON—13¾c. for Shoulders, 16¾c. for Rib Sides, 17¼c. for Clear Rib. Bulk MEATS at 12¾c. for Shoulders, 15¾c. for Rib Sides, 16¾c. for Clear Rib. LARD, 17c. HAMS—Sweet-cured, at 21c.@23c. WHISKY, $1 02@$1 03. TOBACCO active; sales, 227 hhds. at $5@$7 50 for Frosted Trash to Lugs; $9@$16 25 for Low to good Leaf.

GALVESTON, June 17.—COTTON weak, but demand good; Good Ordinary, 17c.; sales, 570 bales; net receipts, 554 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,024 bales; stock, 13,959 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,223 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,319 bales; to France, 1,182 bales; coastwise, 3,647 bales; sales of the week, 6,800 bales. The receipts at Galveston yesterday exceeded the estimate 374 bales, making net receipts of the week 15,749 bales.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominally lower; sales at 84¼c.@$1 40; Winter Red sold at $1 25 ℔ sample. CORN dull at 86c.@$1 03. OATS dull and nominal; Middling, 21¼c. WHISKY a shade firmer; sales at $1 02@$1 03, wood-bound; $1 04 iron-bound. PROVISIONS unchanged with no sales. Mess PORK held $30 50. LARD held 16¼c., with no sales. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off buying.

TOLEDO, June 18.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT declining and quiet; No. 1 Red, $1 36½; No. 2 Red, $1 31¼. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, 91c.; No. 2, 89c. OATS dull and lower at 59c. for No. 1; 55½c. for No. 2. FREIGHTS steady at 4½c. to Buffalo; 7¼c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 5,510 bushels; Oats, 2,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—FLOUR dull; Choice Wisconsin at $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT dull at $1 21 for No. 1, and $1 18 for No. 2. OATS, CORN and BARLEY nominal. RYE steady at 80c. for No. 1. FREIGHTS heavy; 5¼c. to Buffalo, 8c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, June 18.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 212 bales; exports, 198 bales. FLOUR firm. CORN advancing; Yellow, $1 08; White, $1 10@$1 12. OATS firm at 68c. Mess PORK dull at $31. LARD nominal. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Sides, 16¾c.@18c.

MOBILE, June 18.—COTTON—The market today is dull; Middling, 19¼c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 84 bales; total, 84 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,839 bales, and coastwise, 387 bales; stock on hand, 29,001 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 18.—COTTON—The market today is active; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 736 bales; total, 736 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,868 bales; stock on hand, 17,427 bales.

NORFOLK, June 18.—COTTON—The market today is dull; Low Middlings, 19¼c.; net receipts, 220 bales; total, 220 bales; exports, coastwise, 83 bales; stock on hand, 2,135 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 18.—COTTON—The market today is dull; Middlings, 20c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 179 bales; total, 179 bales; exports, coastwise, 132 bales; stock on hand, 7,298 bales.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—WHEAT active but declined 2c.; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 30. CORN—No. 1 Mixed held at 92c. OATS held at 59c. PETROLEUM dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 18.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 34½c.; RESIN steady at $1 50@$5; Crude TURPENTINE, $2 40@$3; TAR dull; nothing doing in COTTON.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 18.—COTTON market very dull and lower; sales, 63 bales; receipts, 32 bales; Middlings, 18¾c.

DETROIT, June 18.—FLOUR firmer; Choice, $7 50. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN nominal. OATS—Western, 58c.

[Advertisement.]

The coolest and most comfortable bed or pillow is the Elastic Sponge; also, the cheapest and most durable. Fully guaranteed.

[Advertisement.]

A sponge cushion after constant use in a Broadway stage nearly four years, perfectly demonstrates the durability of Elastic Sponge for cushions, beds, pillows, and furniture stuffing, and is now on exhibition at the Company's sales-room, No. 524 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

[Advertisement.]

Protect your house from robbers while out of town by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. Many were saved in that way last season. The alarm is the same, present or absent. The burglar immediately skedaddles. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

[Advertisement.]

Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY. Send for circular.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	June 21	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Dublin	June 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Dorian	June 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Virginia	June 22	New-York	Havre.
Manhattan	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	June 23	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	June 25	New-York	Havre.
Australian	June 25	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	June 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	June 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	June 25	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL, MEXICO AND HAVANA.

Ocean Queen	June 21	New-York	Aspinwall
City of Mexico	June 21	New-York	Vera Cruz
Morro Castle	June 23	New-York	Havana
North America	June 23	New-York	Rio Janeiro

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—W. B. Hodgson and wife, Miss Telfair, M. J. Buckner, wife and 4 children, F. C. Rogers, wife and child, J. H. Norton and wife, J. R. Cooke, wife, 3 children and servant, C. W. Harrold, wife and daughter, Mrs. L. P. Harris, Miss Marion Dell, Mrs. Nolan, T. A. Carruth and wife, A. P. Tripod, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Kidd, Mrs. Groseland, Mrs. G. H. Farnham, Miss Hogan, W. C. Cosens, Henry Sumner, W. E. Dale, Ora Howard and servant, P. S. Neidlinger, W. F. May, B. Kohn, M. J. O'Donohue, C. H. Norris, Eugene Whitney, Algernon Smith, A. J. Fletcher, F. M. Stone, F. Coit, G. Coit, H. C. McEwing, W. H. Romaine, H. Tapin, P. Boyle, Geo. Cushion, and 6 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro.—Wm. P. Hutchings, Henderson Ridgely, Henry Ayres, Edward Spencer, Chas. H. Rockwell, Samuel C. Bigelow, Claudius M. Jaffee, Ira Harris, Jr., Julius Grunner, Chas. C. Simpson, Wm. H. Lynch, Wm. Ulrich and wife, Miss Henrietta Manahan, Thos. M. Escalera, Barthol Limmonetti, Aug. Alvarez and 2 daughters, Mrs. Wm. Begg and child, Miss Dennis, Julius Fluerat, wife and two sons, Richard Ramsden and wife, Edward Kimble, wife and 2 children, Dudley P. Cotton, wife and children, Wm. D. Cotton, Mrs. Marion Allman, Conrad C. Simonds, Jacob J. Marinus, and 15 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Sherman, from New-Orleans.—C. D. Williams, Kaspar Auch and wife, Mrs. E. Manasses, Miss Clara J. Keen, Mme. Danfous, R. D. Mitchell, T. Schexnailder, Kaspar Auch, Jr., and wife, Mrs. M. A. White, Mrs. A. M. Taunton, A. Bobst, E. Scooler, E. Studley, W. E. McClintock, Pearl Wight and wife, Mrs. J. W. Dunbar, and 14 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon rises..12:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:00 | Gov. Island...1:49 | Hell Gate...3:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 19.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Merrimac, Weir, Rio Janeiro May 26, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco June 1, Para 7th, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and 52 passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Has had pleasant weather the entire passage; the whaling schr. J. R. Soper, of Provincetown, was wrecked on Bird Island, Caribbean Sea, May 25; vessel a total loss, crew saved and reached St. Croix in three whale-boats on the 29th; schr. Mary E. Smith, from Martinique, arr. at St. Thomas June 13.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah June 16, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. June 18, lat. 37, lon. 74 40, passed schr. Moses Bramhall, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers, to George B. Merrick & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers, to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Washington, Newbern, N. C., 44 hours, with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blackwell, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship Republik, (N. G.,) Fortmann, Bremen 38 ds. with mdse. and 284 passengers to Unkart & Co. Had one death, a child, on the passage.

Bark Harvest Home, Dickey, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fischer—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Wanderer (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sheehy, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; sld. in co. with brig Wm. Robinson for Boston, and schr. Annie for New-York.

Brig Centaur, Moore, Matanzas, 10 ds. with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stephens, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Mary Cobb, Cobb, Bridgeport.

Schr. Hortensia, Morton, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to John M. Smith & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with moderate weather and calms; sld. in co. with schr. Naonta, for New-York.

Schr. J. D. Strickland, Clark, George's Banks, with fish.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Philadelphia, for Norwich, Conn.

Schr. J. P. Bent, Robinson, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Brannan, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. H. Renzel, Soper, Alexandria.

Schr. Mary G. Farr, Caldwell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. John T. Williams, Newbery, Georgetown, D.C.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Lore, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Muskee, Maul, Millville, N. J., for Newark.

Schr. G. F. Hine, Lane, New-Haven.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Leon, Austin, New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Brown, Stonington.

Schr. David Wilson, Studwell, Portchester.

Schr. Bella Peck, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Pelton, Portland, Me.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.

Schr. Hase, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Memento, Mason, Norwich, for Albany.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Sharpshooter, Carter, Portchester.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Derby.

Schr. Benj. English, Allen, Norwich.

Schr. Lewis Cass, Hawkins, New-Haven.

Schr. Gust, Martin, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Philbrook, New-Haven.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwich.

Schr. J. P. McDevitt, Mullen, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland.

Schr. Oneida, Corwin, New-Haven.

SAILED—Ship Fawn, for Havre, and anchored outside the Bar.

WIND—Light, S. E., clear.

Below.

Bark Nannie T. Bell, Ackley, Galveston May 20, with mdse. to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

By Telegraph.

BANGOR, June 19.—Arr. today, British brig Helen Marion, Boomer, Cardiff, Wales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 19.—Sld. brigs Charles Miller, Alva and Crimea, schrs. [illegible] Sawyer, Henrietta, Sarah Maria, Hanna Westbrook, Marcellus, Chas. E. Smith, July Fourth, A. Richards, Baltimore, Wellington, J. Clark. Wind W.; light.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Romance, Navassa.

Passed out, brigs Jeff. Davis, Nellie Mowee and schr. Florence Nowell.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 19.—The steam-ship De Soto crossed the bar at 9½ o'clock last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Sld. Tonsberghus, for Callao.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 19.—Cld. 18th, schr. Matoka, Baltimore.

Arr. 19th, steamer General Barnes, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, N. G., June 2.—Arr. May 19, steamer Cuban, (Br.,) from Liverpool; May 23, steamer Shannon, Southampton; 25th, steamer St. Thomas, Tampico; 27th, steamer Florida, (Fr.,) St. Nazaire; 29th, steamer Henry Chauncey, (Am.,) New-York; 31st, brig Expresso, (Ital.,) 60 ds. Genoa; steamer George R. Upton, (Am.,) 15 ds. New-York; bark Jennie Cobb, (Am.,) 30 ds. New-York; United States steamer Nipsic, from St. Plas.

Sld. May 22, steamer Nile, (Br.,) for Southampton; 25th, steamer Shannon, (Br.,) for Carthagena; steamer Cuban, for Liverpool; June 2, steamer Florida, for St. Nazaire; steamer Henry Chauncey, for New-York; United States steamer Nipsic, for St. Plas, (Darien Survey;) 4th, steamer St. Thomas, for London; 5th, steamer Shannon, for Southampton.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

175 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—thirty miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 190,000, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 600,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Platt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of these States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 175 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 175 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

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